

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.
SESSION, 1872-73.

The SESSION will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 4th of November, at Twelve o'clock.
The UNIVERSITY CLASSES will meet as follows, Daily, unless otherwise specified:-

I.—ARTS.

Commencing TUESDAY, 5th of November.

Classes.	Hours.	Professors.
Humanity, Junior.....	8 and 11 A.M.	
" Senior.....	9 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Mr. Ramsay.
" Private.....	1 P.M. Mon. and and Fri.	
Greek, Junior, <i>Tyrones</i> , Prosewriters.....	12 noon.....	
" Senior.....	10 A.M. and 2 P.M.	Mr. Lushington.
" Private.....	2 P.M. and 4 P.M.	
Logic and Rhetoric.....	9 A.M. daily, and 11 A.M. Mon. Wed.	Dr. Veitch.
" Higher Course.....	Tues. and Thurs.	
Mathematics, Junior.....	8 A.M. daily, and 11 A.M. Mon.	Mr. Caird.
Political Economy.....	5 P.M. Tues. and Thurs.	
Natural Philosophy.....	9 A.M. daily, and 11 A.M. Tues. and Thurs.	Sir Wm. Thomson.
" Higher Course.....	12 noon, Mon. Wed.	
Physical Laboratory.....	1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	
Mathematics, Senior.....	12 noon.....	Mr. Blackburn.
Astronomy.....	10 A.M. Thurs.	Dr. Grant.
Civil Engineering and Mechanics.....	4 P.M.	Dr. Rankine.
English Language and Literature.....	4 P.M.	Mr. Nichol.
Natural History (Geology) (see under Faculty of Medicine).		

II. THEOLOGY.

Commencing THURSDAY, 7th of November.

Divinity, Junior.....	12 noon.....	Dr. Caird.
" Senior.....	1 P.M. Tues. and Thurs. and Fri.	
Hebrew Junior, Elementary.....	9 A.M. Tues. Wed.	Dr. Weir.
" Advanced.....	1 Thurs. and Fri.	
" Senior, including 1 P.M. Mon. Tues.	1 P.M. Tues. and Wed. and Thurs.	
Syriac.....	11 A.M.	Dr. Jackson.
Eccllesiastical History.....	10 A.M.	Dr. W. F. Dickson.
Biblical Criticism.....		

III. LAW.

Commencing TUESDAY, 5th of November.

Scottish Law.....	8 A.M.	Mr. Berry.
Conveyancing.....	8 A.M.	Dr. Robertson.
Forensic Medicine (see under Faculty of Medicine).		
Civil Law (see "University Calendar," p. 49).		

IV. MEDICINE.

Commencing MONDAY, 21st of October.

Chemistry.....	10 A.M.	Dr. Anderson.
Practical Chemistry.....	12 noon.....	
Chemical Laboratory.....	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.	
Medical Medicine.....	10 A.M.	Dr. Cowan.
Anatomy.....	11 A.M.	Dr. Allen Thompson
Anatomical Demonstrations.....	2 P.M.	and Demonstrator.
Practical Anatomy.....	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.	Dr. G. G. Thompson.
Practical Physiology.....	12 noon.....	Dr. G. G. Thompson.
Surgery (in Summer).....	1 P.M.	Dr. A. Dickson.
Surgery.....	3 P.M.	Dr. Macleod.
Midwifery.....	4 P.M.	Dr. Leishman.
Forensic Medicine.....	4 P.M.	Dr. P. A. Simpson.
Physiology.....	2 P.M. Mon. Tues.	Dr. A. Buchanan.
Pathology.....	Thurs.	Dr. Joseph Coats.
	8 A.M. Wed.	
	10 A.M. Sat.	
	5 P.M. (March)	Dr. Young.
Geology.....		Dr. T. Reid.
Zoology (in Summer).....		
Eye: Waltonian Lectures (in Summer).....	
Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.....	9 A.M.	(Phys. and Surg. of Royal Infirmary.

* In the Medical Classes the SESSION will be opened on MONDAY, 21st October.
** By Ordinance of the Universities Commissioners, No. 3, p. 7, every Student is required, at the beginning of the Winter Session, to Matriculate, by enrolling his name in the University Album. The Office of the Registrar will be open for the purpose of Matriculation on and after MONDAY, 14th of October, daily, with the intervention of the Holidays at the Sacrament. The Matriculation Fee is 12. for the Academic Year.

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Glasgow College, September, 1872.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

LITERATURE

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Valentin. By Henry Kingsley. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

To the Bitter End: a Novel. By the Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret.' 3 vols. (Maxwell & Co.)

The Scarborough Belle: a Novel. By Alice Charlotte Sampson. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

MR. HENRY KINGSLEY is a remarkable exception to the ordinary rule of improvement which we are wont to see exemplified when we compare a novelist's later work with his earlier. He, on the contrary, has never improved on his earlier stories, but has gone in a downward course of extravagance, until the author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn' has contrived to produce in 'Valentin' what we must take leave to call one of the worst novels ever published, utterly devoid of sense, taste, or coherence. The reason is, we think, not far to seek. Beginning with a vicious style, full of affectation, and characterized by a wearisome egotism, which, at its best, was but a coarse imitation of Thackeray, Mr. Kingsley at first made us overlook these faults by the real vigour of his story-telling, and the novelty of his way of looking at men and things. Moreover, when he took us to the Antipodes we were not so much surprised to find that people spoke and acted in a way that on this side of the world would probably have got them into lunatic asylums with some promptitude: nor were we inclined to be too particular with heroes who fought bushrangers and used stock-whips: so we swallowed the faults of the style for the sake of the story. But in an unlucky hour, his evil genius induced Mr. Kingsley to write historical novels, and so we have had the strange spectacle of all kinds of people, real as well as fictitious, talking Kingsleyese, calling each other "dear lads," and showing what real good fellows they all are (or were) at bottom, in spite of certain fits of misdirected vigour that resulted in September massacres or December *coupes d'état*. We are not exaggerating as to this last: our readers have only to turn to the second volume of 'Valentin,' pages 62 to 66, if they wish to see Mr. Kingsley's portrait of the ex-Emperor of the French; and in the course of the story they will also come across pretty nearly every personage of whom they heard during the war between France and Germany. 'Old Margaret,' with all its shortcomings, was a much better book than this. One of the oddest things about Mr. Kingsley's *dramatis persona* is their extraordinary omniscience. For instance, Valentin, a boy from Sedan, having made his way, apparently on foot, in about two days and a night, from Luxembourg to the other end of the Moselle, falls in with the then King of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles (whom Mr. Kingsley will call the Archduke Charles,—we are not sure that he does not confuse him with the man who beat Napoleon at Aspern), Bismarck, and Moltke, riding about, apparently at random, on the hills of the Eifel district. They all know him instantly, and enlighten him as to his family history. Later on, just before the war,

Valentin falls in with the Crown Prince of Saxony, riding about in the same casual way, in the neighbourhood of Sedan, and finds that no introduction is required. Then the manner in which every superior officer whom he comes across in his military career knows all about the most minute details of his domestic life, is startling to us, and cannot but have been annoying to the unfortunate subject of so much knowledge, who seems to have been informed about three times a day of the fact of his own marriage, and his wife's approaching confinement. The odd thing is, that no reason is assigned for this interest in Valentin which would make it in any way peculiar to his case: therefore, we can only assume the same familiarity on the part of the German chiefs with the private life of every French family,—a theory which bewilders us with the magnitude of the possibilities which it discloses. But when we find that in Mr. Kingsley's world *traiteur* is the French for a traitor, that French people "go off in an *éclair de rire*," that French engineer officers wear "scarlet trousers," that "Carbonari" meet in the forest of Ardennes, and attack people's houses in France (though, by the way, as this was to punish the chief actors in the story for "the deadly sin of *talking*," we can excuse the Carbonari, having seen the sort of talk which it was),—when, in short, we find that in matters of which we can judge, if there are a right way and a wrong way of telling a story, Mr. Kingsley is sure to choose the wrong,—then we are reassured on other points, and we think that Mr. Kingsley's evidence, at least, will not make us believe that Count von Moltke knows any more about every individual Frenchman or Englishman than Mr. Kingsley himself does of French or English grammar, or the battle of Spicheren.

Mr. Kingsley, as we have said, has deteriorated, but Miss Braddon is really improving. 'To the Bitter End' is as good a piece of work as any which we yet remember to have had from her. It is carefully written, and even rewritten, and yet is full of all the old rough vigour and dash, the keen sense of the many pleasures and enjoyments of life, the love of green fields and blue skies, and pleasant gardens, and the quick impatience of all that is hollow and conventional. Long experience—this must be close upon her twenty-fifth novel—has strengthened Miss Braddon's hand and improved her touch. There is more effect and less striving for it. She is less stagey, less melo-dramatic, less ready to tumble into such traps as the association of physical peculiarities with moral defects; and also, which is no small matter, she has, through infinite restraint and abnegation of self, learnt to write a something which is after all as near an approach to English as her readers have any right to expect. As for the story itself, it is sufficiently simple, and here and there is told very prettily and naturally, and with evident feeling. Its scene opens in an old Kentish homestead, amid broad flower-beds and gravel-walks, and ancient apple-trees, and thatch, and "deep, soft grass, flecked with the tremulous shadows of moving leaves," and wealth of roses and lavender and lilies and rue. The owner, Richard Redmayne,—a typical Kentish yeoman, whose part Mr. Billington would play to the life,—is in Australia, "that unexplored Tom Tiddler's ground," Miss Braddon calls it, seeking to repair his shattered fortunes,

and has left Brierwood, and with Brierwood his daughter Grace, in the charge of his brother James. Round Grace Redmayne the story centres; and a very lovable heroine she is:—

"She was not a woman to take mankind by storm under any circumstances, but fair and lovable notwithstanding; a figure very pleasant to watch flitting about house or garden, tall and slender like the lilies in the long borders, and with a flower-like grace that made her seem akin to them—a sweet, fair young face, framed in reddish-brown hair, with touches of red gold here and there among the waving tresses."

Now Brierwood Farm marches with Clevedon, one of those old country-seats so dear to Miss Braddon's heart, "a spacious Tudor Mansion, buried in the midst of a large park." Sir Lucas Clevedon, a gentleman of the Regency, has sadly encumbered the estates. His son, Sir Francis, the present Baronet, is retrenching abroad, and Clevedon is in the charge of an old steward. Mr. Wort, who knows all the dark secrets of the Clevedon history, persuades Mrs. James Redmayne to take as lodger at Brierwood a certain Mr. Hubert Walgrave, a rising barrister, with a large practice at the Chancery bar, and yet very successful with juries! Mr. Walgrave, whose startling resemblance to the Clevedon family in general, and to the wicked old Sir Lucas in particular, fully prepares us for what is to come, tumbles madly into love with pretty red-headed Grace. It is the old story of Faust and Marguerite; and that happens which happens both out of novels and in them,—save only that poor Grace, who inherits heart disease from her mother, when told by Walgrave that he has taken her from her home to make her not his wife but his mistress, drops dead at his feet. To do Miss Braddon all justice, she tells the old story over once again with a feeling which gives it a simple and unaffected charm.

So closes the first volume. In the second Sir Francis has returned and taken possession of Clevedon, taking also to himself a young, gentle, and pretty, wife. Walgrave is Mr. Harcross, Q.C.; is in a large Parliamentary practice, and yet hard upon the woolsack; is a London lion of no small magnitude; and has won the name of Harcross by weding a Miss Augusta Harcross Vallory, daughter and heiress of the vast firm of Vallory, Harcross & Vallory, solicitors. And we also must not forget that Richard Redmayne is back from Australia; has heard of Grace's flight; has discovered her death; and is steadily resolved to track down, and to kill, with his own hand, the man who has made his hearth desolate. Such is the "situation"—an effective one, it must be admitted. And Miss Braddon takes much pains in working it up into an elaborate climax and catastrophe, which, when all is said and done, has about it far less of the sensational element than might have been expected. We have, however, only given part of the plot. The web holds other threads. Our interest is kept well alive. And one or two of the positions—such as, notably, that in which Richard Redmayne, blind and mad with suppressed hate, and misled by the treacherous likeness, takes Sir Francis Clevedon for Walgrave—are carefully arranged. Indeed, all through each of the three volumes, Miss Braddon has evidently tried to do her best.

A new feature in the tale, or, if not new, yet more distinctly marked than in Miss Braddon's former books, is a certain sense of humour. There is, for instance, Mrs. James Redmayne, the thrifty farmer's wife, who "regards all unnecessary use of water, except in scrubbing deal boards, with distaste," and holds reading in every form and shape, except, of course, the Bible on Sunday afternoon, "to be more or less a vice." There are Miss Vallory's friends, "whose minds required to be sustained by engravings and photographs, and their bodies by coffee and ices;" and of whom—when Miss Vallory is Mrs. Harcross—two thus compare notes:—

"That fellow Harcross does no end of hard thinking, Joe; can't make out how he does it. Did you ever try to think, Joey?"—Yes, once," answered Joseph gravely: "I tried to make a safe book for the Derby, and did a lot of thinking over it; but the figures wouldn't come right, and yet they ought. Now, look here, Treby; if you lay a hundred to ten against eleven horses, only one of the eleven can win, you know, and you can't lose anything. If none of 'em win, you make a hundred and ten pounds. That's the secret of the colossal fortunes made by omnibus cads, and that sort of people."—"Don't seem to see it," replied Treby; "I'd rather back the favourite for a place. It isn't such a strain upon one's intellect."

There is Vallory *père*, to whom family trouble shows itself in the fact that "he rarely gets his favourite curries, or the only soup he really cares for." There is old Colonel Davenant, who, while building his house after his own mind, "has to encounter opposition from officious asses who call themselves his friends":—

"'You musn't have your kitchen in the middle of your house,' says one; 'you'll smell your dinner!'—'And I like to smell my dinner,' I told the block-head; 'I like to know what I'm going to have, and to prepare my mind for it.'—'You can't have one bedroom upon one level, and another bedroom upon another level,' remarked an officious idiot.—'Can't I?' said I; 'I'll show you whether I can or not. If I want my dining-room loftier than my drawing-room, it shall be loftier; and I'll have every one of my bedrooms upon different levels, to spite you.'—'You musn't have one side of your house higher than another,' said that prince of fools, the builder's foreman; 'for if you do, your chimneys will smoke.'—'Then my chimneys shall smoke,' said I; and they do—when the wind's in the west; but I've got a German stove or two to remedy that; and I've had my own way."

And with similar little bits of fun, pleasant, because kindly, the book sparkles.

It has, in short, all Miss Braddon's merits,—all that genial, comfortable good-nature, and love of pleasant places and pleasant people, which never leave her. And it has also many of her faults. "Delete" is not an English word, although it may be a Scotch one, nor are there, in ordinary parlance, "trials" in Chancery. The *Observer*,—if we are to be hypercritical,—cannot be read on Saturday afternoon. It is a little unfair upon the curate of Kingsbury to describe him, on the 23rd page, as "a slim pale-faced young man, with a weak voice," and on the 40th, as "an overgrown youth of two-and-twenty, who had bony knees, and wrists and ankles, and looked as if he had not yet ceased from growing out of his garments." And the moment we come to criminal law and procedure, which, we fear, Miss Braddon thinks her strong point, she is hopelessly at sea. We do not so much complain of "that good man," the chaplain, who, when Richard Redmayne is under his charge, talks to him—

"Of that mysterious spirit-world, in which the

secrets of all hearts are to be made manifest; a world where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage, neither tears nor death, neither sin nor sorrow; where Richard Redmayne and his daughter, and his daughter's lover, might meet, forgiven and forgiving."

—It is of the trial which we complain, at which Redmayne, being indicted and arraigned for wilful murder, pleads "guilty," and has his plea followed by "a verdict of guilty, and a recommendation to mercy." We can only consent to overlook so wild and outrageous a blunder when we ponder over the delightful dinner which Colonel Davenant gives his guest: red mullet stewed in madeira, a prawn curry with grated cocoa-nut, a stewed fowl with white sauce and truffles, a brace of grouse with bread-crums, an apricot omelette, and a Parmesan soufflé. There is a touch of Nature about this, for which we gladly condone everything.

For a novel of what may be termed Bohemian or casual society, 'The Scarborough Belle' may be not a bad title. Miss Sampson, however, gives us little more than a glimpse of Scarborough, and the interest of the story attaches far more to Harry Wentworth than to the titular heroine, the belle. But the book has other faults than a misleading title: it is distinguished by a lack of method and concentration, which seems to proceed from want of experience. The authoress is not, as a rule, skilful in delineating character; however, in Harry Wentworth, the honest, unselfish, loving, but rather implacable, husband of the well-meaning and normally pure-hearted but weak-minded Isobel, she has really given us a very fair sketch of a not uncommon type. Indeed, we do not think that Miss Sampson is wanting so much in talent as in practice and care, especially the latter. We may give an instance or two of her negligence. Harry Wentworth is, we are told, an official in the Custom House and lives at Kensington, yet comes home to dinner at one o'clock every day. We never heard of much money being made in a Government office, yet Harry talks glibly of consols, and eventually, by his own exertions, becomes a man of fortune. Mrs. Desture, the supposed mother of the belle, though not a prominent character, is continually appearing and disappearing throughout the novel; some trouble ought, therefore, to have been taken to make her consistent in habits and disposition. However, at the beginning of the story, she is represented as a peevish, selfish, somewhat vulgar valetudinarian; but in time it appears that she is a woman of the strongest feelings and of considerable energy of character. Her motives, moreover, as declared by her in a theatrical confession, made for no particular purpose and bringing about no apparent results, were totally insufficient to account for her wicked, heartless conduct.

Capt. Thornton, the villain of the tale, belongs to a cavalry regiment of the line, and is summoned to sit on a court-martial in London on a soldier who, in a moment of rage, has struck his superior. Being under the influence of a momentary spasm of kind feeling and virtue, he contrives, by some unexplained means, to obtain the unconditional pardon of the offender, rather an unusual and difficult feat for a British officer. But Miss Sampson, though a member of a military family, is not very well acquainted

with military matters, and informs us that Capt. Thornton's regiment had received the *rout*—instead of route—for some new quarter. Neither is there adequate cause for the usual malevolence of the Captain. Because Harry Wentworth once refused to back a bill for 500/- for him he determines to avenge himself by seducing his wife, whom, by the way, he utterly despises, rather dislikes, and soon casts off. This Thornton is, of course, as thorough a scoundrel as ever was imagined by the most sensational of writers, and his career is full of improbabilities.

Miss Sampson's knowledge of Indian life is not particularly great. She makes one of her characters walk on the verandah. Her *forte* is, she clearly thinks, description of death-bed scenes. For this sort of writing she possesses quite a ghoul-like affection, and indulges in it no less than six times, dwelling on revolting details in the most morbid manner possible. Adultery also forms one of her chief themes, and she elaborates the account of the gradual decline from virtue of a weak woman with an unctuous and apparent intimacy with the subject by no means attractive or becoming in a woman. She partially redeems her want of delicacy by a passage—almost the only one in the book, indeed, which merits extraction—in which she shows fast girls what are the real feelings of their rude admirers towards them: "She well knew besides that these men who walked by her side day after day, would cut off their right hand rather than permit their young sisters to make her a companion." This is a sensible remark, but the book is one which ought to be excluded from every house in which there are young ladies.

The Church and the Age: Essays on the Principles and Present Position of the Anglican Church. Second Series. (Murray.)

THIS volume contains a second series of essays on "Questions of the Day," contributed by members of what may be termed the "Anglican party" in the English Church. In choice of subjects and writers, there is a considerable variation from its predecessor. Two writers only, Mr. Weir and Mr. Irons, contribute to both volumes; and two subjects, that of Education and the Position of the Laity in Church Government, are discussed in both. The former volume was theological, while this is more practical. The first essay, on Pauperism, by Earl Nelson, discusses the marked tendency of the age towards centralization, the increased gathering of the population round industrial centres, and the consequent pauperism thereby induced. The noble lord pleads for improved cottage accommodation for the agricultural labourer, and an elevation of his position; so that the temptation to draft off the rising rustic population to large towns may thus be counteracted. In the interests of morality, the "cottage question" calls loudly for investigation: vice must, we fear, be found lurking in the densely-populated towns; but in the quiet, rural districts, we can put our finger on the evil. Temptation to a great extent may be removed from the young. To abolish that promiscuous huddling together of whole families in rooms which are neither physically nor morally healthy, would be a noble task for our philan-

thropists to undertake. As the matter at present rests chiefly with the educated and upper classes, who are the possessors of the land, we may hope that they will take effectual steps to alter the present unsatisfactory condition of the dwellings of the agricultural poor. But the centralizing tendency of the age shows itself in other ways: trades formerly carried on by individuals are now worked on a more extensive scale by limited companies, where the bond of union between master and men is merely that of mutual advantage. The Church may prove a valuable agent in diminishing the evils of pauperism by its superintendence of almsgiving. Assistance in some form or other is absolutely necessary; but nothing is more dangerous—nothing tends more to increase pauperism, and that in its most despicable form—than indiscriminate almsgiving. The attention of the public has recently been directed to this; and we hope that benevolent persons will take heed to warnings such as those of Earl Nelson and others with respect to the distribution of their charity. The Established Church provides some one of superior position and acquirements in every parish, who generally is, and certainly can easily make himself, acquainted with the needs of the deserving poor.

Another interesting essay, dealing with political and social questions, is that by the Rev. B. M. Cowie, on Toleration. He maintains that Church Establishment is inconsistent with religious equality, but that when equal civil rights are granted to all, any grievance that may be felt is only a sentimental one. Every form of religion is to be allowed without any limitation, but no man, thinks Mr. Cowie, should be permitted to plead his conscience as an excuse for breaches of the laws of the country. This limit is more definite than the rule that we must refuse to tolerate "whatever can be demonstrated to be actually against the welfare of society" (see p. 192). And again (p. 195), "Our policy, to be just and true, should be one of complete toleration, even in cases where we suspect that there is a political bias in the professed religious motive." Our readers may compare this theory with the practice of Germany in the case of the Jesuits.

An essay on rather a dry subject, Ecclesiastical Law, is contributed by Mr. Brunel. He gives a short account of the sources of such law, which will probably be new to many readers, and the conditions under which these enactments would be enforced in English courts of justice.

Other churches, the American and the orthodox Eastern Church, are discussed in two essays. The account given by Mr. Williams of the conference held between Greek and English bishops is not very encouraging. Prejudice still sits in ecclesiastical high places, but for particulars we must refer to the essay itself,—and to the volume, should our readers want to know anything about the remaining essays. They will find them all interesting, though not light reading.

Ranolf and Amohia. By Alfred Domett. (Smith & Elder.)

MR. ALFRED DOMETT's wanderings in the Pacific might have qualified him to write a poem that should be considered as the Epic

of New Zealand; but in a work which is some two thousand lines longer than 'Paradise Lost,' he has preferred to confine himself to the history, mental and physical, of two persons,—himself, or rather his hero, Ranolf, and the native princess, Amohia; and to call it a "South Sea Day-Dream." We propose to give a sketch of his story before making any remarks respecting the quality of the eighteen thousand verses in which it is told.

Ranolf is a young and highly-educated Scotchman, who, sick of civilization and metaphysics, has sailed for the shores of New Zealand, bent upon enjoying the contact of pure nature. There landed, he finds pure nature, not only in the wild and splendid scenery of that country, but also in the person of a lovely native damsels, whom he comes upon when in the act of being outraged by a party of hostile natives. Having rescued her, he finds her name to be Amohia; and while he is replacing her garments, teaching her to pronounce his name, to which the nearest approach she can make is "Ranoio," and admiring her eyes and teeth,—the former,

Such brilliant melting eyes! I swear
They cast a shadow from whate'er
They rest upon!

—and the latter comparable for whiteness only to

— the kernel

Of a young cocoa-nut when newly broken,
—we are put in possession of the biography of Ranolf up to that moment. The sixty-seven pages thus occupied contain an abstract of the various systems of thought, the study of which has ended in Ranolf's repudiation of all systems whatever of theology and philosophy, in favour of an optimist belief in

God, and the general predominance of good.

Here, we may remark, the theories of Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and the Brahmins, are abstracted and compared with a clearness which shows the author to have been in his student days no mere passing wayfarer in the domains of speculation, and with a brevity and terseness which he has not thought necessary to maintain in the other parts of his work. We are now introduced to the father of the lovely Amohia, Tangi-Moana, the "Wailing Sea," a fine old chief, who has adopted the views of the white man so far as to abandon his cannibalism, but has steadfastly declined to change his gods, in spite of all the persuasions and threats of the missionaries; and even

Once when a zealous teacher from the North
The terrors of his creed had thundered forth—
Unfolded with keen zest, and kind desire
To save his hearers from so sad a fate,
His pleasant faith in everlasting fire,
And painted all the pangs the damned await—
While horror blanched the cheeks of half the crowd,
Old Tangi roared with laughter long and loud:
That Hell of theirs, he said, might be a place
Wholesome and fitting for the white man's race,
No Maori was half bad enough to be
Doomed to so horrible a destiny.
* * * He for his part would have nought to do
With any *Actæon*, whether false or true,
Who could delight his direst foe to see
The victim of such monstrous cruelty.
And when he learned what adverse sects prevailed,
And how the others' doctrines they assailed,
He held his hand out, with the fingers spread—
"So many ways to heaven you teach," he said;
"When you have fixed the right one, and none doubt
it,
'Twill then be time for me to think about it."

Ranolf is then initiated into the mysteries

of the New Zealand systems of theology and cosmogony, by means of a number of versified legends, which he compares with those of the Old World, in his turn favouring the wondering natives with a travestie of certain theories prevailing in his own country. Thus, we have the passage containing the lines,

There's a God they call MOTION; a wonderful Being,
Omnipresent, Omnipotent! thinking and seeing,
All life, birth, existences, creatures, conditions,
Of his versatile skill ever-new exhibitions,
Are but phases his phantasy, subtle or simple,
Condescends to assume; from the faintest first dimple
He indents in the vapour that veils him—beginning
As he slides to a pirouette graceful and winning,
Such a whirl of Creation, such Universe spinning—
To his last of developments dense or ethereal,
When as Consciousness crowned with a halo imperial,
Though but grovelling in granules and cells ganglionic,
In the brain of Mankind sits the grand Histrionic!

* * * * *
With no Mind makes all Mind—that fine consum-
mation,
That can trace the back steps of the blind operation:
* * * * *
With no better notion of what he is doing,
Hits of Shakespeares, and Newtons, and Cæsars, and
Platos,
Than the logs on the ashes which roast your potatoes.

Our author manifests his dislike to things ecclesiastical, by making the priest, Kangapo, the villain of his story. This personage keeps an eye upon Amohia, for the benefit of his patron, a rival chief to her father, and watching his opportunity, kidnaps Ranolf, whom he sees to be a dangerous competitor for her favour. Amohia contrives to release him from captivity, and he rewards her, as young men are wont to reward beautiful damsels, even for smaller services, with a shower of kisses, which,

On Amohia's lips were not alone
The first those lips from one she loved had known;

They were the first she ever felt at all!

Ranolf then takes his departure across a lake, Amohia following his retreating canoe with a ditty, commencing,

Leave me! yes, too dear one, leave me!

But an embassy comes, prompted by Kangapo, to demand her hand for the rival chief. Upon this, we are told,

As through the land when some dread earthquake
thrills,
Shaking the hidden bases of the hills;
Their grating adamantine depths, beneath
The ponderous, unimaginable strain and stress,
Groan shuddering as in pangs of world-wide death:

* * * * *
Beasts howling run, or trembling, stand and stare,
And birds, as the huge tree-tops swing and rock,
Plunge scared into the more reliable air;
All nature wrung with spasm, affrighted reels
Aghast, as if the heavy chariot wheels
Of God in very truth were thundering by
In too intolerable majesty:

* * * * *
Even such a trouble smote in that wild hour
Our Maiden,

on hearing that she had been proposed for by
the wrong man.

To escape the hated nuptials, Amohia resolves to swim the lake—a feat requiring two-and-twenty pages—and does it!—after being compelled to rest awhile on a snag, to turn on her back, and adopt other methods of economizing her strength. Nevertheless, on her arrival at the desired side, she is so utterly exhausted that,

Cold, shivering, stiff in every limb,
With pulse scarce beating, eyes that droop and swim,
She staggers, falls upon the pumice-whitened shore.

At this crisis,
Gleaming in the moon's new-risen beam,
She sees not far a little puff of steam,

and, knowing the virtues of the warm bath, struggles to the volcano-heated spring, and there

— sinks into her lucid seat,
And in transparent sapphire makes her warm and liquid nest.

The tedium of the long swim has been beguiled by the many things the maiden thought of, and some which she did not, the list of the latter occupying five pages. A fortunate chance takes Ranolf to the lake at the precise time and place indispensable to the plot; and here, after an ecstasy which requires a sentence of some forty lines to do justice to it, he throws his cloak, which he has luckily brought with him, around Amohia, for she had left her own clothes behind her, and then

Led her to his dwelling lone;
By all the law the land supplied,
So wedded and so made his bride.

The fourteenth canto ends with their marriage hymn. The next five cantos, occupying nearly 130 pages, tell of their *Paradise Found*.

The necessity of procuring and cooking food occupies them but little, for Ranolf has a faithful native lad to attend on him, and Amohia is joined by a native girl, who is attached to her and seeks her out. These two cheerfully do all the hard work, while the lovers vary their love-making with botany, theology, songs, and swimming-chases. At length they return to Roturna, where they are welcomed by Tangi, the bride's father, who is at war with the rival chief, the patron of the sorcerer-priest, Kangapo. In an assault upon the *pah* the tide is turned at a critical moment, by Ranolf dashing his clenched hand full into the "grimacing grin" of the hostile chief, with such effect that the savage wonders

— what demon could assist
The weight of that hard English (? British) fist.

The brave Tangi, however, is mortally wounded, and while Amohia tends him, Ranolf ponders on the baseness of human passions which find vent in violence, and comes to the conclusion that

True is Goethe's word, "the cure
For Doubt is Action"; not indeed
As making speculation sure,—
As solving any special doubt,—
Or settling any special creed,
But making Doubt itself appear
A thing impudent and out
Of place in this bright work-day sphere.

At length Ranolf's meditative tendencies become too much for Amohia. Seeing that his thoughts are constantly far away, she naturally thinks he is pining for the beauties of his native land; and she is so far right in that he does think of the ridicule his savage bride would excite if transported thither. But action comes again to put an end to both doubt and meditation. By the arts of Kangapo, the lovers are separated, for Amohia takes refuge in a river and is carried away, and Ranolf, believing her dead, makes for the coast to embark for England, feeling very acutely

— how vain

Is poor philosophy to stifle pain.

The eve of his embarkation is passed in a hut near the mouth of the river in which Amohia has been carried away. But Amohia is not lost, though much reduced by all she has gone through; for by a happy coincidence she is at that very moment reposing in a cot in the very same apartment in which Ranolf is indulging his griefs and his hopes. The joy

of re-union overcomes all hesitation on the score of the reception she will meet with in his own country; he secures a passage for two; and Amohia, having eluded the vigilance of the natives,

She and her thoughtful thoughtless Wanderer bold,
Slight subjects of a lingering theme,
Faint visions of a too protracted dream,
Sink down—and, like the ghosts of every day,
The solid real flesh phantoms—fade away!

The concluding lines show that the author is conscious of at least one of the main defects of his work,—the thread of the story is too thin for so long a yarn. And not only is it too thin as a whole, but in almost every part is there the same protracted tension. Each page contains thirty-three lines, yet many and many a sentence consists of several pages without a full-stop. Occasionally, one comes upon a thought bright in itself and tersely expressed; but the long-windedness of the whole seems to us fatal to its claim to be regarded as a work of high art. It is the function of poetry to put things not only rhythmically, but also into better and fewer words than prose. It is true that our author is always clear,—he does not, as do some poets of the day, require to be read with nut-crackers, to enable one to get at his kernel. He does not make us feel as if we had got hold of a book of conundrums, and must be excessively stupid for failing to guess the answers.

But though clear, he is not vivid. The absence of a sense of fitness is as marked as that of a sense of proportion. The reader is never made to feel that he is in New Zealand, even when reading some of the really fine and accurate descriptions of New Zealand scenery: the whole train of thought is so foreign to the country, as to destroy the proper effect of local colouring; there are so many allusions to things remote, which distract the attention from the narrative. A factitious character is thus imparted to the poem, which no accuracy in rendering the Fauna and Flora of the country can remove. However real the adventures may be, the author's peculiar mode of elaborating them has deprived his work of the power to produce a sense of their reality. If he will rest content with the credit of having composed a spirited and pleasant poetical narrative of thought and adventure, we heartily accord him that; while we can also credit him with the possession of much that goes to the making of the poetic faculty, as is seen by such lines as these, which are scattered through the volume:—

How many a man amid the press,
Is but a walking wilderness.

Bursting with news she longs yet fears to tell.

Evening now
Steals like a serious thought o'er joyous face.

God's studio in this Earth,
And we his pupils.

And this, of a ship:—

That white-winged monastery moving still
Of rugged celibates against their will.

A Grammar of the Urdu or Hindustani Language. By John Dowson, Professor of Hindustani, Staff College. (Trübner & Co.) We think it more than doubtful whether it was worth while to write another Grammar of *cet idiome méprisable*, as De Sacy used to call the Urdu. But every professor likes to lecture out of his own book, and therefore we will not quarrel with the author, though the

grammars of Ibrahim Mukbah, Gilchrist, Shakespeare, Yates, Arnot, Forbes, Eastwick, and Williams, were surely more than enough to make us cry, *Ohe! jam satis*. The fact is, Urdu is such a simple dialect, that the slenderest stock of rules added to the alphabet will suffice. However, the last publication, having the advantage of what has gone before, may reasonably be expected to be the best; and we will not refuse the crown to Mr. Dowson, though we give it with hesitation. His book is well printed, and there are few typographical errors; but for his benefit we will note one or two. At page 73, in lines 7 and 8, read *participle* for "particle"; p. 107, l. 13, read *legaya* for "legna"; p. 114, l. 8, for "pird" read *pír*; p. 124, l. 4, for "Sultán Ayyazkou" read *Sultán Ayyáz ko*.

Now as to more serious matters. We are told that, "in dealing with the alphabet, Forbes's plan of showing every letter in its separate, initial, medial, and final forms has been set aside, and the old plan has been reverted to, of giving only the separate letters." This, we think, is a great mistake; for there is nothing which so tries a student, particularly if working without a teacher, as a new alphabet. It is also to be regretted that the native words are not written in the English character from the 107th page, where the Syntax begins, to the end. Those who have tried to learn Hebrew without a master know the difficulty occasioned by the Hebrew words in the grammars and dictionaries not being shown in English letters, and so it is with Urdu and all languages with a character different from our own. In paragraph 6, the form of *kih* in the shikastah, and one or two other useful forms, are omitted. At p. 6, in the rule about the forms of *h*, that used after *d* should be supplied in mentioning merged aspirates. At p. 21, it should have been remarked that *khanah* is used more often than *kabilah* for "wife," and the way in which we know it to be masculine should have been explained. We hope the assertion, at page 40, that the form *was* for *us* is growing more popular, is not correct, and we certainly doubt it. The rule about *Statistical*, at p. 73, is of doubtful use; and "she comes singing" would certainly be quite as well rendered *whí gáti áti hí*. Forbes seems to have hesitated about it, for he wrote *gáti* in the native character, and *gate* in the English. At p. 62 it is said, "the passive voice is found in all writers," and we fully agree; but as this has been denied by a native writer of eminence, it would have been well had examples been supplied. *Apropos* of this, we think the examples should all be taken from standard works, and the name and page of the work be given, that the student may look up the matter for himself. At p. 74 we are told, *múá* is not used in compounds; but at line 7 of the next page an instance to the contrary is given. It should have been noted, at page 77, that there is a wide difference between a real reiterative, as *ján bujh kar*, and a mere jingle of words, such as *dho-dha kar*, which is very often used with nouns as well as verbs, as *kapre wapre*, and *sáman báman*, and is intensely vulgar.

Among improvements in this Grammar, we may notice the excellent paragraphs 170 and 174. The Syntax also is fuller, and we think better, than in any other Grammar with which we are acquainted.

“A

The Autobiography of a Cornish Rector. By the late James Hamley Tregenna. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

We are inclined to believe that if there be some fact in this book there is no little fiction, and that the one is about as good as the other. By these words we mean no disparagement. There are in the course of the story as many pseudonyms as there are true names of persons whom the late Mr. Tregenna knew in the course of his career. The work is chiefly taken up with Cornish life, manners, and customs; with school experiences, University life, and some few illustrations of what a working clergyman has to go through, whether he work in the country or in a town.

Such a book can be best illustrated by quotation. The Cornish part is, perhaps, the most attractive. It is full of country legends, among which, however, turn up stories and sayings that have done duty in various ways since the remote days of Josephus Pistor. We take a specimen, not from among the rascally wreckers who held it for Cornish law that, when a ship in distress touched the ground, the owners lost all right of property in her, — we select Zenobia Baragwinth, or Mrs. Matthews, as she is here called, because the selection combines an interesting woman and a curious custom: —

"Soon after our settlement at Truro, we were surprised by a visit from old Mrs. Matthews, a tenant of my mother's, who came to request that her lease of ninety-nine years, which had just run out, might be renewed. Leases were granted in those days subject to the condition, that after the deaths of three persons, whom the lessee was allowed to nominate on payment of a sum down, the estate should revert to the proprietor, whether the term of ninety-nine years had expired or not. I suppose such an instance as this had hardly ever occurred before, of one of the lives coming, at the expiration of the term, to petition for a renewal. Supposing Mrs. Matthews's life to have been put on the estate, as the phrase was, the very day of her birth, she must have been entering now on her hundredth year. Yet there she stood, as upright as my mother, and much more robust. She was dressed in what was called a 'Joseph,' which might have been coeval with herself for any remains of colour that it had; but the quaint riding-dress was perfectly whole and nicely brushed, and so were the silver-buckled shoes that peeped from under it. Her head-dress, like the lady in 'Christabel,' was 'a thing to dream of, not to tell,' it was so marvellously and inexplicably put together. What it was made of, none but a milliner of those days could hope to explain; but it looked very grand, especially by the side of my mother's modest little cap. From the waist downwards she wore what she called, I think, 'a safeguard,' a coarse garment of camlet or serge, which served to protect her 'Joseph,' as well as to cover her feet when she was in the saddle. The long skirt of this garment was now drawn through her pocket-hole. Her hair was twisted behind into what was then called 'a club,' a sort of overgrown pigtail, as it seemed to us. In her hand she carried a riding-whip, with a heavy silver knob."

The above shows how the late Mr. Tregenna could well dress up a fact told in county history. We suppose his executor has supplied the note of confession. All the incidents are not thus derived. A note to a story of misadventure says it "really occurred in the presence of one of my friends." There are some among the various portraits of contemporary men at Oxford which are well done. The scene of the following is at St. Mary's: —

"Availing myself of my tolerably lofty stature

and strong arms, I wriggled my way through the crowd so successfully as to find myself at last within a few yards of the pulpit, which was occupied by the wildest figure I ever beheld. He was evidently a man long past the prime of life, but possessing a power of lung which a stump orator might have envied. His robes, which were those of a Doctor of Divinity, looked as if they had been flung over him by some treacherous valet, with the sole object of rendering him as ridiculous as possible. One of his long bands rested quietly enough on his chest, whilst the other, repudiating as far as it could any connexion with the sleeping partner, seemed to be taking aim at his right ear. His rusty brown wig had been so far displaced by the vehemence of his action as to display more than half of his bald pate. Such, as far as appearances went, was Dr. Edward Tatham, the Rector of Lincoln College, a man of profound learning, but so eccentric—mad his enemies called it—as almost to justify the little *ruses* by which the Vice-Chancellor tried from time to time, though always unsuccessfully, to make him forget his preaching turn at St. Mary's. He had just concluded, as I inferred from what came next, an elaborate argument against the adoption into biblical criticism of the so-called discoveries of the modern German school. 'Against the views which I have thus combated,' these were the first words that reached my ear, 'whether published elsewhere or advocated from this pulpit by men who ought to know better, I for one enter a solemn protest. If I had my will,' he continued, 'Jarman philosophy, and Jarman metaphysics, and Jarman criticism should all be buried together in the depths of the Jarman Ocean.' I could not help turning round to see what effect this extraordinary protest had on the 'Dons' who sat in front of the pulpit. The Bishop of Oxford was sleeping sweetly, and the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, for any sign that they made, might have been in the same condition; but it was impossible to misinterpret the expression of disgust that overspread Copleston's somewhat coarse features. Lloyd, too, shook his head, but—as it appeared to me, though I dare say it was not so really—more in fun than in anger. As for Whately, like Sir Joshua Reynolds in Goldsmith's satire, 'he only took snuff.'"

We conclude with an amusing trifle. When the author was changing from one living to another (need we say "a better"), a groom, an extremely rigid Sabbatarian, abandoned his master. He disappeared, too, on a Sunday, a day which he delighted to honour, carrying with him Mr. Tregenna's best coat and waistcoat, "and wearing, I presume, the boots which his scruples had hitherto withheld him from cleaning on that day."

On the long evenings now approaching, these volumes may be taken up, laid down, and resumed, at a reader's pleasure. They are thoroughly readable.

SICILIAN LITERATURE.

Le Lettere, le Scienze, e le Arti in Sicilia, negli Anni 1870-1871. Per Giuseppe Pitré. (Palermo, Lauriel.)

Il Conte di Prades e la Sicilia. Per Raffaele Starrabba. (Same publisher.)

PROF. GIUSEPPE PITRÉ has had the merit of writing a new page in the history of Italian literature. Without going farther back than the last two years, he has been able to show that in Sicily literature has made healthy and rapid progress. Signor Pitré's volume is, in fact, a short guide to the history of the literature, the arts, and the sciences of Sicily in the present day, with a critical examination of the principal works published in the island. Some of these have been mentioned in our annual

summary of Italian Literature; but Prof. Pitré shows that there has been greater activity in the publication of books in Sicily than we might have expected. One of the most remarkable facts has been the impulse given to studies of the Sicilian dialect: amongst these, the chief works are, the 'Nuovo Vocabolario Siciliano-Italiano,' by Signor Traina, and the 'Vocabolario' of domestic and technical terms, by Signor Giuseppe Perez. After these comes Signor Salomone-Marino's volume on the legend of 'La Baronessa di Carini.' In classical literature, Signor Leonardo Vigo, the first who collected the Sicilian popular songs, has published 'Dante e la Sicilia,' and Prof. Bozzo has written a commentary on the 'Rime' of Petrarcha. In poetry, Prof. Pitré specially mentions the 'Nuove Poesie' of Signora Raimondetta-Fileti. Dramatic poetry is represented by Prof. Alfonso Accurso, in a tragedy, 'Luchino Visconti,' and by Signor Paolo Sansone, in 'Amalasunta.' As a purely literary work, Signor Nicolo Gallo's tragedy, 'Cola da Rienzo,' merits the first place. Signor Antonio de' Marchi, whose recent 'Liriche scelte dai Poeti Alemani' has added to his reputation, also contributes a good tragedy, entitled 'Adriana da Castiglione.' The historical works published in Sicily during 1870 refer to Sicily in general, or to particular towns, the most important being, 'Studi di Storia Siciliana,' by Prof. Isidoro La Lumia, to which we have referred in the *Athenæum*; and, as a continuation to them, the 'Memorie Storiche intorno al Governo della Sicilia dal 1815, sino al Cominciamiento della Dittatura del Generale Garibaldi,' by Signor Francesco Bracci. An interesting collection is the 'Diari della Città di Palermo dal Sec. XVI. al XIX.,' published from MSS. of the Communal Library. Two works by Signor Spata, on the 'Diplomi Greci inediti ricavati da Manoscritti della Biblioteca Comunale di Palermo,' and 'I Primi Atti Costituzionali' of King Victor Amadeus, in Palermo, are mentioned by Prof. Pitré with praise. The same author has also published an historical work on the 'Studi Etnologici di Nicolo Chetta,' an almost unknown writer of the last century. Signor Antonino Salinas, in 'Le Monete delle antiche Città di Sicilia,' and Signor Giacomo Maiorca, in the 'Numismatica Contemporanea Sicula,' describe the coins of Sicily in works of real interest. Prof. Pitré gives a long catalogue of newspapers and reviews published in Sicily, of which it is sufficient to say, that more than eighty periodical publications are regularly issued. In law, Signor Emanuele Pelaez has published two valuable works on special subjects, 'La Proprietà Privata di uno Stato Belligerante sul Mare,' and the 'Commercio di Contrabando in Tempo di Guerra.' Of scientific publications, Prof. Carlo Maggiorni's 'Ragguaglio di un Secondo Triennio di Clinica Medica nella R. Università di Palermo,' is the best medical work of the year. The 'Zoologia' of Prof. Polverini, and the 'Avifauna del Modenese e della Sicilia,' by Pietro Döderlein, are also works of importance, as well as a 'Monografia sui Prati Artificiali,' by Prof. Alfonso Spagna.

To judge from the space given by Prof. Pitré to the publications of 1871, Sicilian literature seems to have increased in quantity during the past year. The most important work on the literature of the country is by Prof. Vincenzo di Giovanni, 'Filologia e Letteratura Siciliana,'

in two volumes, in which the author gives the result of his studies on the origin of the Italian language, and maintains that the vulgar tongue was used contemporaneously in prose and in verse in Sicily and in Sardinia.

Amongst translations from the classics, Signor De Spuches has given a poetic version of six of the Tragedies of Euripides, and Prof. Amico a beautiful version of the 'Pervigilium Veneris,' which, with the new translation of the 'Histories of Thucydides,' by Signor N. Camarda, show that the study of the classics is successfully cultivated in Sicily. From the German, Signor G. Cassone has translated sixty-five short pieces of Heine, under the title of 'Di Enrico Heine, Intermezzo Lirico'; and an historical dissertation, by Dr. Adolf Holm, on 'The Ancient Geography of Sicily,' has been carefully translated by Signor P. M. Latino. A monograph, by Signor L. Vigo, on 'Ciullo d'Alcamo e la sua Tenzone,' may be compared with a work on 'Il Serventese di Ciullo d'Alcamo, scherzo comico del 1247,' by Prof. Giusto Grion. While speaking of these works, it may be useful to mention the nearly literal translation into Italian of the 'Serventese,' by Signor Zambelli, lately published in Verona. Amongst the many poetical trifles published in 1871, there is little to attract attention. Signor Pitre, however, mentions that a bold attempt has been made in Catania to establish a periodical exclusively for poetry, or rather for verse, entitled *Flora*. One or two poems selected from the mass of rhyming poverty, are 'Eleonora d'Este,' and other poems, by Prof. Amico; a fine ode, 'Alla Germania,' by Prof. de Marchi; a volume of poems entitled 'Dovere e Libertà,' in which some good things appear, by Signor G. di Napoli; and 'Scritti Varii,' by Prof. Carmelo Pardi. The most interesting publications refer to the poems in the Sicilian dialect, amongst which the most important is 'La Pigghiata e li Canzuni,' edited by Signor Luigi Capuana, which contains the Sicilian poems of Paolo Maura, and select songs from those of Orazio Capuana. Prof. Letterio Lizio Bruno has, with infinite labour, compiled a work on the 'Canti Popolari delle Isole Eolie e di Altri Luoghi di Sicilia messi in Prosa Italiana ed Illustrati,' in which the excellent Italian translation, and the notes on the variations in the different versions of the popular songs, are worthy of high praise.

Novels do not seem to be very popular in Sicily,—at any rate, novelists are rare. Prof. Pitre only mentions as worthy of notice, 'Umor Gaio ed Umor Nero,' by Signor Gabriele Colonna; 'L'Aretino in Roma,' by Signor Giovanni Villanti; 'Cassandra,' by the same author; 'Tre Novelle,' by Signor Carlo Simiani; and 'Elvira Trezzi, Racconti dei Tempi,' by Signor Raffaele Palizzolo. A collection of the 'Racconti' of Prof. Malat-Todaro is also well spoken of.

Amongst historical works, Prof. Pitre especially mentions a fine work, in nine volumes, entitled 'Biblioteca Storica e Letteraria di Sicilia,' consisting of a collection of unpublished or rare works of Sicilian writers from the sixteenth to the seventeenth century, selected from the MSS. of the Biblioteca Comunale of Palermo, by Gioacchino di Marzo, which is full of interesting details on the history, literature, and modern civilization of Sicily. Another author, Signor Isidoro

Carini, has written a companion work to his learned monograph on the 'Dialeto Greco in Sicilia,' by publishing 'La Sicilia e gli Studi Orientali,' and has also contributed some other philological studies. Barone Raffaele Starrabba, whose latest work stands at the head of this notice, has also written a 'Saggio di Ricerche fatte nell' Archivio della Commune di Palermo,' and has published, or will shortly publish, a volume of 'Atti e Documenti su Bernardo Cabrera e la Regina Bianca.' In the 'Conte di Prades e la Sicilia,' are related the events of rather less than two years (1477-1479), during which Don Raimondo Folch, Count of Cardona and of Prades, was viceroy of Sicily. His attempts to induce the Sicilian municipalities to prepare to oppose the Turks, and the opposition which the Parliament held in Catania offered to him, are well described, and are illustrated by more than sixty hitherto unpublished documents. As a complement to the 'Studi di Storia Siciliana,' by Prof. La Lumia, to which we have already referred, should be named the recent 'Life of Carlo Cottone, Principe di Castelnuovo,' by the same author. A learned essay on 'Emerico Amari, e le sue Opere,' by Signor Maggiore-Perni, forms a good biography of the late illustrious man of letters and science.

Amongst scientific works, Prof. Pitre calls attention to the part of the 'Bollettino della Commissione di Antichità e Belle Arti di Sicilia,' written by Dr. Saverio Cavallari and Dr. Holm, which refers entirely to the Selinuntian relics, as well as to the 'Particolari Architettonici del creduto Tempio di Ercole,' by Dr. Cavallari. Prof. Salinas, who has written several highly interesting works on the coins and seals of Sicily, has contributed, in 1871, 'Piombi antichi Siciliani,' 'Le Monete delle antiche Città di Sicilia descritte ed illustrate,' and 'Suggelli Siciliani del Medio Evo formati gettati in Zolfo e descritti,' all of which are learned and useful works. Prof. M. Amari has published 'Le Epigrafi Arabiche di Sicilia trascritte e tradotte,' a work of much labour and no little difficulty, and has completed his 'Storia dei Musulmani in Sicilia,' and an etymological work on the relations of the Sicilian dialect to Arabic. Another useful historical work is 'Il Blasone in Sicilia ossia Raccolta di Armi Gentilizie delle Famiglie Siciliane,' by Signor Palizzolo. Prof. Pitre especially mentions the medical works of Dr. Cesare Federici; a treatise on 'L'Albinismo,' by Dr. Arcleto; and the 'Palaeontological Studies' of Dr. Gemellaro. From a long chapter on periodical literature in Sicily, we learn that the two principal literary reviews, *La Rivista Sicula*, and *Le Nuove Ephemeri Siciliane*, both founded in 1869, and supported by the chief Sicilian writers, hold a good place amongst learned publications. Prof. Pitre concludes his work on 'Le Lettere, le Scienze, e le Arti in Sicilia,' with a detailed account of the exhibitions of painting and sculpture held in Sicily, and winds up with a description of the foreign works on Sicily and the Sicilians. A capital Index is added to the work, which renders it useful as a book of reference; and if Prof. Pitre has carefully abstained from mentioning himself amongst the chief writers of Sicily, we must not forget the debt of gratitude which is due to the author of the 'Canti Popolari Siciliani,' and of many other excellent publications. The

present work is not only a graceful tribute to the labours of his fellow-countrymen, but is very useful as an instance of what may be done in a small part of Italy by the example of its best writers.

The Maire of Bristowe Is Kalendar. By Robert Ricart, Town Clerk of Bristol 18 Edward IV. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

Miss LUCY TOULMIN SMITH, having rendered aid that must have been gratifying to her late father, in preparing his work on ancient English Guilds, has now done excellent work of her own in editing the above Calendar for the Camden Society. The volume illustrates much more than local history; it illustrates literary history, politics, and religion, and on these accounts is worthy of the place it holds in the Camden Collection. Ricart held his office of Town Clerk for more than a quarter of a century. We have not only to thank him, but also Mr. Mayor Spencer, who urged him to make this record of local history, customs, and laws. The MS. from which the volume is printed is the property of the Bristol Corporation. Not the least interesting part is to be found in the two illustrations. One represents a new mayor taking office; the other is a very curious view, taken in 1479, of the city,—the women of which were once supposed to be so ill-favoured, that the man bold enough to wed with a Bristol maid or widow was, thereby, free of the city. But that is a fable.

One or two samples should show that the contents are often quaint and always of interest:—

"This yere certein Iressl burgeiseþ of Bristowe began a sewte a yenst the Maire and the Counseile before my lord Chaunceler, with subpenas and prevy sealis, of the whiche Iressl men one Harry May was vaunt parlour and chief labourer; for the whiche he and al his fellowes were discomenyd of theyre freedom, til they bought it ayen with the blodde of theyre purses, and with weeping Ien, knelyng on their knees, besought the Maire and his brothern of their grace."

Miss Toulmin Smith adds in a note:—

"The Irish were evidently in bad odour in Bristol, for a few years before, in 17 Hen. VI., two severe ordinances were passed by the Common Council, under which no Irishman born might be admitted into the Common Council by the mayor, on penalty of 20l. each from the mayor and from the Irishman.—*Little Red Book*, fol. 31."

How the Bristolians could honourably entertain a king, is somewhat grimly illustrated in the following record:—

"This noble prince kyng Edward the fourth in the furst yere of his reigne came furst to Bristowe, where he was ful honourably receyvid in as worshipfull wise as evir he was in eny towne or citee. And there was the same tyme hangid, drawnen, and byhedid Sire Bawdon Fulforde knyght, and John Heysaunt esquier."

It is noticeable that Prince Edward, son of Henry the Sixth, is recorded as among the slain at Tewkesbury. The absurd story that Richard of Gloster murdered him is not mentioned. But the Town Clerk may have entered this item in the Kalendar after Richard was King; that is, after 1483. The only incidents in the Kalendar of Richard's reign is the account of a furious storm by which much damage was done to Bristol and the neighbourhood; the simple notification that "Herry Duc of Buks was bishedd at Sarum"; and the fatal, or glorious, issue of Bosworth Field.

Among the customs to be observed was the ceremony of honouring St. Katherine, and not only the saint, but the saint's players—ceremony in which jollification and religion seem to have been curiously mixed, as may be further seen below:—

"And on Seynt Kateryns even, in semblable wyse, the saide Maire and Shiref and their brethern to walke to Seynt Katheryns Chapell within Temple church, there to hire their evensong; and from evensong to walke vnto the Kateryn halle, thereto be worshipfully received of the wardeyns and brethern of the same; and in the halle thereto have their fires, and their drynkyngs, with Spysid Cakebrede, and sondry wynes; the cuppes merely filled aboue the hous. And then to depart, every man home; the Maire, Shiref, and the worshipfull men redy to receyue at their dores Seynt Kateryns players, making them to drynk at their dores, and rewardyng them for their playes. And on the morowe Seynt Kateryns day the Maire, Shiref, and their brethern, to be at the Temple churche, and fro thens to walke with the procession aboue the Towne, and retorne to the seide Temple churche, there to hire masse, and offre. And then every man retray home."

There are many other matters of interest to be found in this volume, which may be commended to readers generally, and to Bristolians in particular.

The Book of Genesis and Part of the Book of Exodus: a Revised Version, with Marginal References and an Explanatory Commentary.

By H. Alford, D.D. (Strahan & Co.)

THE late Dean of Canterbury having completed a commentary on the New Testament, undertook a similar work on the Old. He had gained some reputation by the former, and had effectually displaced Bloomfield's volumes. Digging laboriously in the mines of Meyer and De Wette, he had produced something superior to preceding English publications in the same department. Bishop Wordsworth had set the example of one man explaining not only the entire New Testament, but the Hebrew Scriptures too; and though the example would discourage many, it had doubtless the opposite effect upon Dr. Alford, who supposed, naturally enough, that he could do what the bishop courageously attempted.

The volume before us is the fragment left. It consists of Genesis and the first twenty-five chapters of Exodus. Whether it was a judicious step to publish it, may be questioned; whether it was a wise thing in the Dean to begin such a commentary on the Old Testament, may be questioned still more—since he was not a Hebrew scholar, and in a great measure lacked the critical faculty. He was not acute. His scholarship was neither extensive, profound, nor exact. He had not studied the Hebrew Scriptures long; and possessed but a moderate acquaintance with the extensive literature connected with them. It was therefore, we believe, a mistake on his part to undertake a revised version and commentary on the Old Testament.

The general character of the commentary on Genesis and Exodus is pretty much what we should expect from the notes on the Greek Testament, though by no means equal to the latter in execution. It is a respectable compilation, pervaded by good sense. It shows fairness, a judicious concession to the exigencies of the records, a blunt honesty of purpose, and a rough declaration of opinion, which raise the expositor in our esteem. He does not

always maintain the untenable, nor compel the text to say what it cannot say fairly. He does not refuse to accept some results of modern criticism; nor does he uphold the literal truth of the records throughout. He will give up verbal infallibility. So far the Dean leaves an impression of honesty and sincerity on the minds of his readers. Accordingly, he admits the Elohistic and Jehovahistic documents; acknowledges the existence of fragments put together, which are irreconcileable with one another; confesses that every portion was not written by Moses; and pronounces the account of the fall a parable or allegory. He is not afraid of adopting the true interpretation of Genesis vi. 2, &c., where "the sons of God" mean angels. It is also characteristic of the author, that, after allowing the notice in Exodus xvi. 35 to be due to a period after Israel had entered Canaan, and quoting Wordsworth's attempted explanation in the opposite direction, he should say, "this is only an example of a kind of criticism which needs to be entirely cleared away before the word of God can be fairly dealt with"; and at Exodus iv. 21, "on the hardening of Pharaoh's heart, much discussion has been spent in vain. When it is all done, we are no nearer to a solution of the divine sovereignty and free will, than we were before. Each is true, the one from the idea of God, the other from the idea of man; and further than that, we shall never attain."

The author relies on a few scholars, Delitzsch, Knobel, Kalisch and Keil, who have perceptibly moulded his exposition and translation. Guided by them, as well as by Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, which serves so many of the clergy like a trusty concordance, he cites different opinions. It is curious to see how deliberately he ignores the Bishop of Natal, even in his note on the number of the Israelites that came out of Egypt at Exodus xii. 37. Others too, from whom he might have learned something of Hebrew criticism and interpretation, he has passed over. The very best commentary on Genesis, that of Tuch, he was evidently unacquainted with. And after all his admissions, which show a candour that may be thought remarkable, if not reprehensible in a dignitary of the church, he remains on the old ground of orthodoxy. He takes care to compensate for concessions to the higher criticism by vigorous assertions in favour of the literal records; assertions more vigorous than just or enlightened. Thus he follows a *Vermittelungs theologie*; yielding with one hand, upholding with the other, in violation of consistency.

Our estimate of the work in question cannot be a high one. It is marred by inherent errors and defects. Based upon no competent knowledge of Hebrew, inspired by no acute criticism, showing an imperfect mastery of the materials and literature of the subject, it is unsatisfactory. The mistakes in it are not only numerous, but important. Difficulties are not cleared up, as they might be, and have been already. The author was not able to decide between the opinions of Hebrew scholars on certain points, and therefore left them as they were. And it is painful to meet with flat denials to scholarly statements, with dogmatism of assertion against men who deserve all respect, and whose knowledge presents a marked contrast to the Dean's ignorance.

Genesis xli. 10 is wrongly translated and interpreted. Verses 24 and 25 of the same chapter are so rendered as scarcely to yield sense. The 24th should end with, "the arms of his hands were made strong"; the remainder belongs to the 25th verse. In Gen. iv. 8, the authorized version is retained, though the Hebrew verb cannot mean *talk with*. The seventh verse of the same chapter is also left almost as our version has it, though the true rendering is plain enough; and the author shows his incapacity to see it, by thinking that the latter part of the verse may apply to Abel, instead of sin personified. In vi. 4, the revised version is all but unintelligible, making an incomplete sentence. In xii. 3, the received version is retained and argued for in a note, though it is incorrect. The true meaning is that which he perversely opposes. In Genesis xxii. 14, "In the mount of Jehovah it shall be seen," is also erroneous. It should be, "In the mount of Jehovah He appears, or manifests Himself."

As specimens of dogmatic notes, take the following: "There is not the least ground for the idea started by Ewald, and supported by others, that the two families of Cain and Seth were really one." It was Buttmann, not Ewald, that started the idea and showed it to be correct. "Writers like Ewald and Knobel, with whom there is no such thing as an exaltation of human thought by divine influence," &c.,—totally wrong, at least, as regards Ewald; and every one who knows his preliminary dissertation to 'Die Propheten,' is aware of this. On xii. 35–36, we find: "Here again there is not a word in the text about borrowing and lending." The Hebrew contains both unmistakably. "That Moses's was the composition (of Exodus xv. 1–18) is clearly implied by the narrative"; this in the face of verses 17, 18, which prove the contrary. But we must have done, else it were easy to point out notes scarcely consistent with candour, such as those at Genesis xxviii. 19, Exodus iv. 20, and vi. 2–3. The Dean was hampered by preconceived opinions, beyond which he did not wish to go far. Hence his pretty frequent use of *rationalists*, *rationalize*, *rationalization*, applied to those without whom he could not have compiled even his present book. What may have been his ideas of God and his direct interference in the affairs of men, we care not to inquire; but he asserts unconditionally, that "He made," by a direct agency, "the Egyptian chariots advance with difficulty in the rough bed of the Red Sea, wheels coming off." That his notions of the Elohistic and Jehovahistic documents were vague, we perceive from his note on Genesis xli., where he sees no difficulty in believing that the dying man spoke the words as here given, with their poetic parallelisms entire; though the chapter is Jehovahistic, except verses 29–33.

It is to be regretted that the laborious author did not pause before adventuring on this commentary, for his talents did not lie in its direction. The volume cannot be a guide to the student on which he may depend for full satisfaction. Safe criticism has advanced much beyond the level of the Dean's opinions. He may indeed choose to pass in silence the names of those in England who have been most instrumental in contributing to the present stage of criticism among scholars and thinkers, as he has done; but that matters little. No super-

ficial performance can now live in the light created by recent biblical criticism, with its scientific method and safe results.

Jenkinson's Practical Guide to the English Lake District. With Maps. (Stanford.)

MR. JENKINSON's apology for publishing one more Guide to the Lake District of England was not necessary. There is room for his cheap, neat, and useful manual. We need say no more on that subject; but we have a few words to add respecting, not, indeed, Lake literature, for that would bring around us a company of poets, essayists, painters, and critics, from celebrities of early days, down to those when Mr. Tennyson dwelt by the Waters of Beauty, and even to the present, when Mr. Ruskin hides or manifests his humour on the lovely shores of Coniston. We allude to the literature which guides travellers through this lovely land, and over the waters which are not of oblivion, for they can neither make a beholder forget nor be themselves forgotten. We are, however, oblivious of some of the Guide writers.

Among the exponents of that literature were Gray, Gilpin, Budworth, Houseman, with many a minor light between. These were pretty well all snuffed out about half a century ago by Green. We cannot help contrasting Green's Tourist's New Guide with Mr. Jenkinson's: the latter may go into your pocket; the former needed a porter to carry it. The two volumes of a thousand pages are as heavy, almost, as an ordinary knapsack. If the books differ, so do not the authors, for both derive their best qualifications from many years of residence, or rather of restlessness, in the district, no square yard of which have they left unexamined. Green was an artist rather than an author; but Mr. Jenkinson, the author, looks at things with the eye of an artist. Green had more fun in him; but Mr. Jenkinson keeps to facts. With Green, you forget the scenery in the humour; with Mr. Jenkinson, on a mountain, you are not likely, as befall Lamb, to think amidst the present beauty of the far-off ham and beef shop in St. Martin's Lane,—you learn the name of every object in sight, and Mr. Jenkinson hammers it into you, and you can by no means help yourself. Green did not go to the bottom of the Lakes; but Mr. Jenkinson must have made many a plunge, or how could he have told us so much about them? If Green gave you views, Mr. Jenkinson enables you to go and look at the originals, by aid of the clearest and most satisfactory of maps. Finally, Mr. Green's large-paper copies cost two guineas, the smaller edition one guinea; Mr. Jenkinson's Guide is at a price which may be familiarly called "next to nothing."

Mr. Jenkinson evidently considers that the proper period for visiting the Lake District is from New Year's Day to the 31st of December. For he not only shows what this Land and Water of delight is in the young spring, what its glowing beauties are in summer, what magic there is in a Lake autumn, but he describes winter scenery so well in few and appropriate words, as, of themselves, might tempt a man to rush thither, when the thermometer is tremendously below freezing-point, to dwell for awhile in the most romantic of the realms of the winter king, and have a foretaste of

Elysium by skating on Derwentwater, and let all other business go where it will. We commend this Guide to all travellers.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Competitive Geography. By R. Johnston. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. JOHNSTON's book is a mere compilation, prepared for candidates at examinations, by a regular trainer in the art of passing, and cannot take rank with original works by those who have made the subject their special study. Nevertheless, like others of the same class, it has its value for practical purposes. It contains an ample store of useful information, in accordance with the present state of things, account being taken of the latest territorial and political changes in Europe. A variety of historical particulars are interspersed throughout the book, which is a great advantage. The population of many towns is given, but that of others equally important is omitted. The introduction, on mathematical and physical geography, is sketchy and scrappy. Mr. Johnston mentions, as one proof of the globular form of the earth, the fact that "the horizon at sea is perfectly round." Surely the surface within the range of vision is practically level, not convex, and if it were perfectly level, the horizon would still be circular, because the distance that the eye can reach in all directions is the same, so that the eye becomes, in fact, a centre, from which the radii in all directions are equal. Mr. Johnston's alleged proof, therefore, does not prove the point.

Manuscript Arithmetic, Progressive and Practical, specially adapted to the four Standards of the New Code, including the Metric System.—Worked Key. Manuscript Arithmetic. Examination Cards.—The Metric System, Easy to Learn and Pleasant to Teach. Illustrated by 100 Worked Examples. By E. J. Crane. (Simpkin & Co.)

THESE little books, and as many accompanying packets of cards, are filled with arithmetic examples, which have been for some years successfully employed in the primary school conducted by the authoress. The sums are intended to be entered in manuscript books; hence the title 'Manuscript Arithmetic.' We do not see the necessity for the last work. It may be desirable that pupils should understand the principles and advantages of the Metric System; but those who know decimal fractions can do this easily enough without a separate work, and it seems hardly worth while to trouble them with rules and examples for passing from our present mode of reckoning to a decimal system, and vice versa, till some particular form of such a system has been adopted by Parliament.

The School-Board Readers. Edited by an Inspector of Schools. (Griffin & Co.)

John Heywood's New Code Readers. Standards I., II., and III. (Simpkin & Co.)

The Reader and Speller. Standard II. By F. Howard and R. M. Conley, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

The first of the above series, intended to meet the requirements of the New Code, 1871, has special claim to consideration, as having been prepared under the editorship of an Inspector of Schools. It begins with a penny Elementary Reading Book, and advances in gradual progression to a considerable volume, containing selections in prose and poetry from the best authors, chapters in English composition, lessons on scientific subjects, and the more difficult parts of arithmetic. Every part of the entire course bears marks of judicious selection and careful adaptation to the purpose in view. The series is decidedly one of the best that have yet appeared. Heywood's readers are not distinguished by more than average merit, but have the advantage of cheapness. The last of the above works contains some good lessons in reading and spelling, followed by narratives and simple poetry. At the end are a number of exercises in easy arithmetic. The plan suggested for facilitating long division

involves extra labour, and does not touch the real difficulties by which young learners are so often puzzled.

John Heywood's Arithmetical Examination Papers. Standards I., II., III., and IV. By J. S. Horn. (Simpkin & Co.)

THESE are halfpenny collections of arithmetical exercises adapted to the several standards.

Outlines of Algebra; with Examples and Exercises for the Use of Elementary Schools. By W. Chitty. (Simpkin & Co.)

At the low price of twopence, an introduction to algebra is furnished in these pages.

Latin Prose Exercises for Beginners and Junior Forms of Schools. By R. Prowde Smith, B.A. (Rivingtons.)

THIS book differs from others of the same class in containing lessons in English, to assist beginners in doing the Latin exercises. We quite agree with Mr. Smith as to the necessity of some knowledge of English and the principles of grammar, as a qualification for writing Latin prose correctly. The only question is, whether this knowledge ought not to have been acquired from a separate work on the subject, before Latin is touched. Be this as it may, there are certainly great advantages in the comparison of the usages of the two languages to which Mr. Smith so frequently calls attention. His explanation of the more difficult constructions and idioms is very distinct, and altogether the book is highly satisfactory.

The Geography of the Counties of England and Wales. Nos. I., II., III., and IV. (Simpkin & Co.)

To meet the demand of the Fifth Standard of the New Code, which required special knowledge of the county in which each school is situated, these penny tracts have been prepared, containing the geography of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Worcestershire. The information supplied is abundant, correct, and well arranged.

The Edinburgh Sixpenny Quarto Atlas. Sixteen Maps, Full Coloured. (W. & A. K. Johnston.)

In point of cheapness, combined with execution, this atlas can hardly be surpassed.

The Extra Subject Series of Class Books, specially prepared and adapted to Standards IV., V., and VI. of the New Educational Series. By W. A. Smith, LL.D., and H. Major, B.A. *Political Economy.* (Simpkin & Co.)

WHETHER it be possible or not to make young schoolboys comprehend the principles of political economy, they will find it no easy matter to master this book throughout. It is more like a lecturer's note-book than such a clear and connected exposition of the subject as they require. Archbishop Whately's 'Easy Lessons in Money Matters,' though embracing fewer topics, is far more suitable for young people. Mr. Smith's definitions and explanations are good, but he is not happy in his style of reasoning, which is rendered all the more obscure by the extreme brevity resulting from the discussion of too many subjects.

School and College Mental Arithmetic. By Rev. J. G. Dangar, B.A. (Murby.)

WHATEVER be the merits of mental arithmetic, Mr. Dangar's book on the subject is impracticable. None but living calculating machines could work out the examples, which are, for the most part, such as are never wanted in practice. The only mental arithmetic that is of any value is that which suggests short and expeditious methods of performing calculations often required in actual life; and that is of little avail unless the principles and practice of general arithmetic have been mastered.

The Extra Subject Series of Class Books, specially prepared and adapted to Standards IV., V., and VI. of the New Educational Code. Poetry: Part I., adapted to Standard IV. By W. A. Smith, LL.D., and H. Major, B.A. (Simpkin & Co.)

THE pieces of poetry in this twopenny collection are well chosen for the purpose of being committed

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to memory, and the volume is neatly printed and strongly bound.

Handbook on the Teaching and Management of Elementary Schools. By the Editor of 'The National Schoolmaster.' (Simpkin & Co.)

As a general rule, books of this sort are of little value, because they contain hardly anything beyond what common sense and experience spontaneously suggest; and a teacher's success depends far more upon his natural qualifications than upon any cut-and-dried system of regulations laid down for him by others. This handbook, however, is distinguished from others by being largely composed of practical suggestions culled from the reports of School Inspectors, who are well able to point out the errors and faults which frequently occur, and to indicate the best methods of avoiding them.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Calendar of the Papers of the Tresham Family, of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Preserved at Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire. (Northampton, Taylor & Son; London, J. R. Smith.)

READERS of Mr. Jardine's 'Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot' will remember the account given by him of the Rushton Papers, and the use which he made of some of them. The importance which they had in Mr. Jardine's eyes as throwing light upon the condition of a Catholic family during the quarter of a century preceding the Gunpowder Plot, has, doubtless, led Mr. John Taylor to include a calendar of them in his second series of tracts illustrative of the History of Northamptonshire. In itself, a long list of documents, accompanied by a mere indication of their contents, can only serve to whet the appetite of the historical student, and we can but express a hope that Mr. Taylor will follow up the step which he has taken by the publication of a selection from the correspondence itself, the interest of which would evidently be very great.

A True Relation of the Life and Death of the Right Reverend Father in God William Bedell, Lord Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland. Edited from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and amplified with Genealogical and Historical Chapters, compiled from Original Sources, by the Representative of the Bishop's Mother's Family of Elliston, Thomas Wharton Jones. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

SOME little time ago we noticed with commendation Mr. Mayor's handy edition of the Tanner MSS. 'Life of Bishop Bedell,' by his Son, and now we are invited to pass judgment on another printed edition of the same memoir of a prelate, the tercentenary of whose birthday occurred last year. Of the Bishop and his son's biographical performance we have said enough. As concerns the rival reprints, we may say that against the convenient size and cheapness of Mr. Mayor's book must be set the absence of illustrative notes. Against the abundant notes and explanatory matter of Mr. Jones's work must be urged the awkward shape of the volume, and the disagreeable intrusion on the reader's attention of the editor's trivial connexion with the pious Bishop. Mr. Jones's pedigree is an irritating impertinence in a publication which exhibits sufficient proofs of his careful labour to gather together all that can be learnt about the prelate, from whose maternal grandfather Mr. Wharton Jones believes himself to have descended. The reference to this descent on the title-page is all the more ridiculous because it appears, from the pedigree of the Alistons, or Ellistons, humble Essex folk, that Mr. Jones has no adequate title to call himself their representative. His account of a pitifully small matter is that his grandmother's maiden name was Martha Byam Phillips, whose paternal grandmother was Martha Elliston, great-great-granddaughter of the Bishop's maternal grandfather Elliston. Here is a fact for the celebration of Bishop Bedell, who was not more remarkable for learning and religious zeal than for simplicity of manners and innocence of every kind of paltry pride! Though Mr. Jones's 180 pages

of Appendix show that he has worked steadily at his subject, they contain nothing more interesting to students of social history than the sketch of the Bishop's son, Capt. Ambrose Bedell, who travelled in failing health from Ireland to London, in order that he might be cured of his sickness by Charles the Second's royal touch. Archbishop Sancroft used his influence to procure for the invalid an interview with the sovereign; and on his return to Cavan, Ireland, the Captain wrote to the Primate, "May it please your Grace, as in all gratitude I am obliged, I return to your Grace my humble and hearty thanks for your Grace's last favour, of which (I bless God for it) I enjoy the benefit in a large measure, having my health fully restored." The cure, however, was less complete and permanent than the stricken man endeavoured to think it. Twelve months had scarcely passed since his visit to the royal healer when he died, in his sixty-sixth year, having directed that he should be interred beside his father in Kilmore churchyard.

Abbot's Crag: a Tale. By M. C. Rowsell. (Whittaker & Co.)

THIS is a readable, though rather gloomy and sensational story; the north country dialect, in which a good deal of it is written, may deter some readers, but no one can complain of want of incident. It is well written, and was apparently intended, in the first instance, to be a longer story: this gives it the air of a full-grown novel turned into a dwarf.

WE have on our table *A Compendious History of New England, from the Revolution of the Seventeenth Century to the Death of King George the First*, by J. G. Palfrey (Boston, Shepard),—*Supplementary Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda of Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G.*, edited by his Son, Vol. XV., forming an index to the preceding volumes (Murray),—*The Physical Life of Woman*, by G. H. Napheys, A.M., M.D. (Mayhew & Whittle),—*Chloroform and Substitutes for Relief in Pain*, by C. Kidd, M.D. (Renshaw),—*The West Riding Lunatic Asylum Medical Reports*, edited by J. C. Browne, M.D., Vol. II. (Churchill),—*A Standard Algebra*, by Rev. J. Hunter, M.A. (Longmans),—*Hebrew and Roman Almanacs* (Trübner),—*The "Romance" of Peasant Life in the West of England*, by F. G. Heath (Cassell),—*The Shooter's Diary*, 1872-73, by I. E. B. C. (Cox),—*A Cyclopaedia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens*, compiled by F. G. de Fontaine, Part I. (New York, Hale),—*Norwegian and Swedish Poems*, translated by J. A. Dahl (Foreign),—*The Chutney Lyrics* (Madras, Higginbotham),—*The Credibility of the Christian Religion; or, Thoughts on Modern Rationalism*, by S. Smith (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Eccē Consilium* (Simpkin),—*The New Bible Commentary Critically Examined*, by the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, D.D., Part II. (Longmans),—*Recherches sur l'Ethnologie de la Belgique*, by L. Vanderkinder (Foreign),—and *Achtzehn humoristische Erzählungen*, translated from the Hungarian of M. Jókai (Nutt). Among New Editions we have *The Proportions of the Human Figure, as handed down to us by Vitruvius*, with Description and Illustrative Outlines by J. Bonomi (Roberson),—*The Metric System of Weights and Measures*, by F. A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D. (New York),—*The Dictionary of Practical Receipts*, by G. W. Francis, revised by D. Francis (Allen),—*Milton's Paradise Lost*, annotated for the Use of Schools and Colleges, Books III. and IV. (Bombay, Jamshedji),—and *Die Deutsche Nationalliteratur des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*, by R. Gottschall, 4 vols., a third and improved edition of a well-known book (Nutt). Also the following Pamphlets: *The History of France*, by M. Guizot, translated by R. Black, M.A. (Low),—*A Thanksgiving Ode on the Recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales*, by W. Goalen (Edinburgh, Muir & Paterson),—*Ich Dien*, by J. O'Connor (Melbourne, Robertson),—*Australian Meats and American Preserved Provisions* (Howe),—*Nob. Bus: a Universal Popular Preceptor*, by Marcus Davis (Vickers),—*Parishioners*

in Council (Hodges),—and *Niger Mission*; Bishop Crowther's Report (Seeley).

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

WE have to thank the Author of 'John Halifax' for a charming series of stories, called *The Adventures of a Brownie, as Told to My Child* (Low & Co.). The only criticism we have to offer is, that the author opens little chinks and crevices through which doubt and a spirit of rationalist scepticism may enter in; whereas we desire to believe implicitly in the dear old Brownie, and all his works and ways. The implied possibility that his doings may have been the result of other influences is really painful. Again, the author has the air of feeling quite superior to the poor Brownie, of whom she speaks with a gentle contempt and with a touch of doubt. The enjoyment of reading and hearing a good fairy-tale or ghost-story is impaired, unless the narrator evinces a firm belief in it himself. There is nothing in which sympathy is so much needed as in those stories which have a tinge of the supernatural: a good story-teller ought, before all things, to believe in his own story.

Philip Walton; or, Light at Last, by the Author of 'Meta Franz' (Edinburgh, Nimmo), is a silly and unpleasant story, intended to combat the Roman Catholic faith on one hand and infidelity on the other. The heroine is a Catholic and becomes a nun; the hero becomes an infidel on very small inducement. The heroine escapes from her convent in the disguise of a priest; the hero, in the course of time, revises his opinions. The young people meet again, disclose their mutual sentiments on love and theology, and marry, after the old orthodox custom of lovers when their course is smooth. The story is very feeble, and has no grace of style to atone for its want of sense.

WE fear that young readers may find themselves entrapped into a series of sermons under the enticing title of *Picture Lessons, by the Divine Teacher*, by Peter Grant, D.D. (Edinburgh, Nimmo). Children and grown people alike delight in the Parables, but these sermons, the superstructure raised upon them, are decidedly heavy, and not particularly interesting. They are intended for Sunday reading, and no young person would be at all likely to be beguiled into looking at them on any other day in the week.

The unpretending tale entitled *Margaret Miller: a Story of the late War in France*, by Madame Eugène Bersier, freely translated by Mrs. Carey Brock (Seeley & Co.), deserves to be read by everybody to whom the example of kindness, self-denying generosity, and courage, will be an incitement "to go and do likewise,"—not, perhaps, in a repetition of the actual facts, but in works of a like spirit, which in one shape or other lie ready to the hands of each one of us. The story itself is delightful; it is almost worthy of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. Mrs. Carey Brock has performed her share of the task well. The work does not read like a translation, but it has all the appearance of being a spontaneous production.

There is no reason why *Little Pierre, the Pedlar of Alsace; or, the Reward of Filial Piety*, translated from the French by J. M. C. (New York, the Catholic Publication Society; London, Burns, Oates & Co.), should be considered as a specially Roman Catholic publication. The hero is a very good little boy, but the story is not a proselytizing one, as might be imagined from the title-page. It is not well translated; the incidents and materials of the tale might have been made very entertaining; for they are the adventures of a boy, who, beginning as a travelling pedlar, becomes, through his industry and good conduct, aided by good sense, a wealthy merchant. But the style gives a disagreeable flavour to the whole tale; it is like reading good school-children's holiday letters, which are all written to pattern and carefully inspected by the eye of the master. Little Pierre is as unexceptionable as little Jack Horner; but we doubt whether young readers will admire his story in its translated form.

The Pioneers: a Tale of the Western Wilderness, illustrative of the Adventures and Discoveries of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, by R. M. Ballantyne (Nisbet & Co.), is a delightful book of adventure. Boys will love Mr. Ballantyne more than ever for this addition to his former works. It is about Indian life as well as adventure, and it is written with a love for the red men, which is very touching. In a few generations hence there will be none left to write about; they will have become a name and a tradition, like those shadowy nations of old, who in their day "were the terror of the mighty in the land of the living."

Those who wish to teach children to love animals, and to sympathize with them, let them buy *Little Lives*, by the Author of "My Young Days" (Seeley & Co.). It is a charming little book, full of the sympathy "that makes the whole world kin." The birds and the animals are real genuine creatures, not human beings in disguise. We hardly know which we prefer, the stories in prose or the stories in verse; they are all good; but we think that, on the whole, our own favourite is "Sea Girls and Sea Boys"; but then there is the story called "The Pony's Recollections," and we like that almost as well; in fact we have read every one of these tales for our own amusement, and we shall tell them to the first nice little girl or boy who comes in our way.

We do not know whether children like poems so well as stories, but if they have a taste for verse, *Poems for My Little Friends*, by Minna Wolff (Kitto), may prove acceptable. They are innocent and amiable little poems, which purport to record the sayings and doings of real children. Miss Wolff has mastered the English tongue wonderfully, but there is a little quaintness which tells that the poems are the songs of a stranger.

Italian Scenes and Stories, by the Author of "What makes Me Grow?" (Seeley & Co.), make a beautiful book to look at, and an interesting one to read. There is a good deal of information about Italy, told in a manner likely to be acceptable to young readers, and to be useful when they come to read the regular history of the events and periods taken up by these stories.

Twyford Hall; or, Rosa's Christmas Dinner, and What She did with It, by Charles Bruce (Edinburgh, Nimmo), is a pleasant story, made out of rather sorrowful materials. It tells how a poor little girl manages to make half-a-dozen children poorer than herself spend a happy Christmas Day. The account of their festivities is quite joyful, and yet their feast is only made up of scraps and the bit of dinner given to Rosa by the young ladies at Twyford Hall. Her generous good nature acts like the wand of a good fairy, and transforms the poor materials into quite a brilliant festival. It is as pretty a story as we would wish to read.

All who love squirrels will read with interest the *Story of Conrad the Squirrel: a Story for Children*, by the Author of "Wandering Willie" (Macmillan & Co.), though grown people will find the family of tree squirrels, with their little disdain of Goody Brown, the ground squirrel, rather too much like men, women and children in disguise; but the charm of the greenwood and the beauty of the birds, insects and squirrels who are the subjects of the story will keep young readers from feeling critically disposed. It is a very nice little book, but the author's former works led us to expect a certain charm of manner, which we find lacking in the present story.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Beecher's (H. W.) *One Thousand Gems*, edited by Rev. G. D. Evans, new edit. cr. 8vo. 5/- cl. Beecher's (H. W.) *Prayers in the Congregation*, new edit. 3/- Davies's (J.) *Notes on 1st Book of Kings*, 12mo. 1.6 cl. Guthrie's (T.) *Man and the Gospel*, new edit. cr. 8vo. 3/- cl. Herbert's (Rev. C.) *Faith and Doubt*, 12mo. 3 cl. Macmillan's (Rev. H.) *True Vine*, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 6/- cl. Perowne's (J. J. S.) *The Athanasian Creed*, a Sermon, 1/- cl. Prime's (S. J.) *Walking with God*, 32mo. 2 cl. Vaughan's (Rev. C. J.) *Family Prayers*, new edit. 12mo 3/- cl. Yonge's (C. M.) *Musings over the Christian Year*, 2nd edit. 7/-

Philosophy.

Coleridge and Whately's *Mental Science*, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl. Tuke's (D. H.) *Influence of the Mind upon the Body*, 14/- cl.

Law.

Glen's (W. C.) *Ballot Act*, 1872, with Notes and Index, 8/- cl. Smith's (J. W.) *Manual of Common Law*, 5th edit. 13 cl.

Fine Art.

Green's (N. E.) *Hints on Sketching from Nature*, Part 2, 1/- *Poetry*. Kingsley's (C.) *Poems*, Collected Edition, 12mo. 6/- cl. Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Book 3, by Rev. J. Hunter, 1/- cl. swd. Robinson's (W.) *Songs in God's World*, 12mo. 5/- cl.

History.

Freeman's (E. A.) *General Sketch of European History*, 3/- cl. *Geography*.

Cyclopaedia (The), or *Atlas of General Maps*, new edit. 21/- Harrow *Atlas of Modern Geography*, new edit. folio, 12 cl. 6 cl. Hiley's (E.) *Compendium of European Geography and History*, 12mo. 3/- cl.

Johnston's (K.) *Sketch-Map of Eastern Africa, showing Discoveries, &c.*, of Dr. Livingstone, 8vo. 1/- folded, 3/- on linen in case.

Johnston's (K.) *Edinburgh Quarto Atlas*, 4to. 1/- swd.

Philology.

Morell's (Dr.) *Practical Introduction to English Composition*, 2/-

Rogers's (E. H.) *How to Speak Hindustani*, 12mo. 1/- swd.

Science.

Ellis's (G. V.) *Demonstrations of Anatomy*, 6th edit. cr. 8vo. 12/-

Flowers's (W. H.) *Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body*, 2nd edit. 4to. 12 cl.

Mervyn's (E.) *Functions of the Sympathetic System of Nerves*, 8vo. 3 cl.

Ramsay's (A. C.) *Physical Geology, &c.*, of Great Britain, 3rd edit. cr. 8vo. 7/- cl.

General Literature.

Anderson's (W.) *Practical Mercantile Correspondence*, 10th edit. 12mo. 5/- cl.

Army of the German Confederation, by a Prussian General, 5/- cl.

Braddon's (Miss) *Robert Ainsleigh*, 12mo. 2/- bds.

Braddon's (Miss) *To the Bitter End*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/- cl.

Browne's (W. A.) *Merchant's Handbook of the Money, &c., of all Nations*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5/- cl.

Carlyle's *Works*, People's Edit., "Critical, &c., Essays", Vol. 7, 2/-

Chatterbox, Vol. 1872, 4to. 3/- bds.

Cumming's (Miss) *The Lamplighter (Lily Series)*, 12mo. 1/- swd.

Dickens's (C.) *David Copperfield*, Household Edit. 4to. 3/- swd.

Eggs and Poultry as a Source of Wealth, new edit. 12mo. 1/- swd.

Griffiths's (B. J.) *Teacher's Handbook for the Preparation of Lessons*, 12mo. 1/- cl.

Little Alfred's *Visit to Wombwell's Menagerie*, 4to. 1/- swd.

Maria, or *Reminiscences of Domestic Scenes and Incidents*, by Sylvanus, 8vo. 3 cl.

Phelps's (E. S.) *Gypsy Breyton (Lily Series)*, 12mo. 1/- swd.

Punch, New Library Series, Vol. 5, 4to. 21/- hf. bd.

Routledge's *Toy-Books*, Baby and Peacock at Home, 4to. 1/- ea.

Taylor's (Rev. C. B.) *The Merchant's Clerk*, new edit. 12mo. 3/-

Travers's (M.) *The Spinster of Blatchington*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/-

Woman's (A.) *Vengeance*, by Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd", 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31 6 cl.

Yeates's (Dr. J.) *Growth and Vicissitudes of Commerce*, Parts 1 and 2, 3/-; Part 3, 3/- cl.

Yeates's (Dr. J.) *Natural History of Commerce*, cr. 8vo., Parts 1 and 2, 3/-; Parts 3 and 4, 3/- cl.

Yeates's (Dr. J.) *Technical History of Commerce*, cr. 8vo., Parts 1 and 2, 3/-; Part 3, 3/- cl.

MR. HASTINGS ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

It was in the nature of things not to be expected that the Social Science Association should meet for its Annual Congress without some proposal either to abolish, or else to amalgamate, or else to, in some way, meddle with the two Universities. Oxford and Cambridge—especially Oxford—have become really little better than *corpora vilia* for would-be reformers, and the young politician who has not written a pamphlet or made a speech upon University re-organization is nowhere in the race. How far it is pleasant for Oxford and Cambridge men to thus realize the position of the proverbial toad under the harrow, it is not easy to determine. But patience is bred of use, and it has so long been evident that nothing will satisfy what is called the spirit of the age, but the reformation of our Universities from off the face of the earth, that it is perfectly possible that the prospect may, by this time, have lost its terror.

Mr. G. W. Hastings is, at present, the latest University reformer of whose existence we are aware. His address carefully abstained from any exact figures, but what it thus lost in precision it gained in breadth of view. A vast part of it was devoted to general platitudes upon the blessings of education, and more especially upon those which are to result from the education of women. But incidentally to these vast views, Mr. Hastings was also kind enough to suggest a new scheme for the nationalization of the Universities. Nationalization is a good word—six syllabled and sonorous; but in what precise sense Oxford and Cambridge are not "national" at present, and what precise change or alteration is wanted to make them national, it is at first a little hard to see. Mr. Hastings, however, holds, or appears to

hold, that nothing is "national" which has a local existence. And he accordingly wishes to nationalize the Universities by breaking up the College system. There are to be Fellows in future, but no Colleges, for to each Fellowship is to be attached the condition of delivering lectures in some one or other of our large towns. What is wanted, in short, is "such a diversion of the incomes of existing endowments from modern mis-use or non-use to their original aim as shall apply accredited teachers to all parts of the country." This position Mr. Hastings enforced by a reference to the days of Vacarius, when thousands of students of all classes thronged the University. As far as the story proves anything, it directly militates against Mr. Hastings's proposal; but a little inconsistency such as this is a trifle in a thing so vague as Social Science. And for the same reason it is hardly, perhaps, worth while to question Mr. Hastings's assertion that he remembers a time when "the name of 'science' was denied at the Universities to a knowledge of the works of Nature." This kind of thing may possibly interest a knot of ladies and country clergymen at Plymouth; to whom it may also be a surprise to learn that there is "far greater activity both in the professorial chairs and in College tuition than there was a quarter of a century ago." We are, in short, returning to the blessed days of Vacarius. And this being so, it is, perhaps, a little inconsistent in Mr. Hastings to wish to pack the Fellows of Colleges who are doing this good work off, and convert them into itinerant lecturers, with air-pumps, electrical machines, and black-boards; which is, we learn, what must be done if the Universities are to become national in the true sense of the word.

For the rest, Mr. Hastings is a lover of Chinese symmetry and uniformity. He thinks it a pity that Oxford should have one set of middle-class examinations, and give the quasi-degree, or status of A.A., and that Cambridge should have another, and confer only a certificate. This he regards as a loss of power, and holds that to have two examinations, each with a different standard, is a needless divergence. A Chinese Mandarin would probably agree with him. But yet even he, when Mr. Hastings proposes to make such a network of local centres and local examinations as shall bring them, like railway stations, within a few miles of every home, would probably ask, *cui bono?* Is there really any proof that we have not at present local centres enough? We greatly doubt it; and equally doubt whether there is any serious demand for a sensible reduction of the fees already charged. That which costs nothing is very apt to become worth nothing. When to all this we add that Mr. Hastings's notion of a University, after it has been duly "nationalized," comprehends, not only a body of itinerant professors, but also a huge body of examiners, who are to conduct these local examinations, we have after all not done him any injustice.

Now, we need hardly point out that what the Universities do give us is something different from all this,—a something to which Mr. Hastings may be indifferent, but which a large number of people still regard as of infinite value. That a man is a Fellow of an Oxford College means that he is as highly educated as it is well possible for a man of his age to be,—that he is widely read, has fairly broad sympathies, and is usually too thoroughly trained and exercised to fall a victim to this or that particular set of abstractions. These men are selected by examination, it is true, but it is not an examination of that monstrously mechanical kind so dear to doctrinaires, in which every question, as in the East Indian Civil Service Examination, has its allotted number of marks. Half-a-dozen, or it may be even a dozen, papers are set, critical, historical, philological, an essay, exercises in style, and so forth. And upon the net result of these the candidate is judged. There is no "marking," but the man whose answers produce the best general impression on the minds of the examiners is elected. And, as a matter of fact, the right man is almost always sure to come to the top. The Fellowship examination, as a rule, runs *pari passu* with the mechanical result of the

Schools. When it reverses it, it is to alter a recognized wrong, as when Oriel elected Clough.

Now, these Fellows of Colleges are perceptible power in our social life. To have some thirty or forty such men turned loose each year into the world is a clear gain. There may be reforms to be suggested in the tenure of fellowships, very possibly. Non-resident fellowships, for instance, should be terminable, there might be fewer of them, and they certainly should not be held by men of means. But these are details, and do not affect the principle. All that Mr. Hastings can see, with his Gradgrind eye, is "300! a year for doing nothing." Is it for nothing? We have for it what we should never have had without it,—one successful and five or six unsuccessful, thoroughly trained, and educated men. All these six or seven exercise a really perceptible influence upon our "national"—we must use Mr. Hastings's pet word—culture. In place of them, Mr. Hastings wants a staff of mechanical lecturers and examiners, to drill everybody up to the same cheap standard. We wonder whether, if our two Universities, each as it is, and with all its endowments, could be transplanted to America, a proposal to thus devote their funds to middle-class education would be welcomed. We rather doubt it. Americans know too well the value of what our wise men are so anxious to reform away.

Mean time, let us be clear what it is Mr. Hastings means when he proposes to "nationalize" Oxford and Cambridge. He wishes to put all their endowments into one big bag, and out of it to pay three or four lecturers and a staff of examiners for each district of forty square miles. This is what he said, even if he did not mean it, —and this, we suppose, is what is called "Social Science."

W.

HAMATH INSCRIPTIONS.

32, St. George's Square, September 7, 1872.

THE communication of Mr. Dunbar Heath is of considerable importance, as it carries the researches further, and brings out important facts. In what I published in your pages and elsewhere, my endeavours were directed to establish the inscriptive character of these monuments, by means of a system of comparisons. Indeed, until lately, the weight of authority lay against their recognition; but the further efforts of Mr. Heath, in which he has anticipated me, place the Hamath Inscriptions beyond doubt as records, and as such they now begin to receive the attention of men of learning in England and France.

Mr. Heath is of opinion, that they are a class of hieroglyphics allied in type to the Egyptian, and in this view he is supported, I am bound to say, by men whose leanings are towards cuneiform studies. I will nevertheless call the attention of your readers to some points, which are still worthy of examination, before we adhere to this view at the present stage, and abstain from other lines of investigation.

Some of the characters are certainly susceptible of being assimilated to the old Babylonian or hieratic, and it is desirable to point out the strange coincidence of the termination in Δ and Δ with a bar, corresponding to the close of some cuneiform inscriptions, as on the Warka bricks. The Hamath Inscriptions appear susceptible of being read in two lines, like these correlative inscriptions in the Warka bricks.

Mr. Heath appears justified in reading the inscriptions from right to left, and from left to right, and on this something may depend. The Humaritic inscriptions, which have some resemblance to Hamath, also present this detail in one example.

The character \cdot , which occurs so frequently in Hamath, requires study. My suggestion is that it may be a determinative, corresponding to $*$ in cuneiform, and be the determinative for deities and kings. From this determinative, an origin may be obtained for the Hebrew κ . Notwithstanding, the attempts to make this conform with the A \vee or \triangle of the Phoenician class, it has a greater resemblance to the Hamath and Cypriote

form. Some of the marks appear to me to be word stops.

It is quite possible that hieroglyphics and syllabics afford a common origin for Egyptian, the older cuneiform, and Chinese, and that the alphabets were developed from these first stocks in various forms, which have influenced each other. In such case the square Hebrew, or its ancient archetype, may have adopted the determinative \cdot , set at the beginning of the alphabet, as the first letter.

If Mr. Heath is right in reading the names of Egyptian kings in Hamath, then he has these names without a cartouche, and he has the names purely Egyptian, while the rest of the inscriptions is not purely Egyptian. If, however, the Hamath inscriptions belong to an era contemporary with the older Babylonian, then we may be able to account for resemblances not only to Egyptian but to cuneiform, and for the curious resemblances to later alphabets. It is quite within the range of possibility that we have in the Hamath the representative of a class of inscription still older than the Egyptian and the later cuneiform. In such case the language will also belong to an older epoch. At present the value of Mr. Heath's determinations—and great it is—is the establishment of three parallel passages.

It is singular that in the Thugga or Takka inscription of Libya || is used as a determinative for a son, as well as in cuneiform. This points to an influence and origin older than Phoenician. In Cypriote, Lycian, and Berber, there are double characters, also suggesting another and non-Phoenician origin.

HYDE CLARKE.

MR. SHAPIRA'S COLLECTION.

Jerusalem, Sept. 5, 1872.

SINCE my communication of July 24th, important additions have been made to Mr. Shapira's collection of ancient pottery, &c., from Moab. The most notable is a full-length figure of a human female, thirty-two inches long, whose only ornament or covering is a crescent, with which the head is crowned. The crescent is placed with the concavity downwards, and presents an appearance remarkably like that of the head-dress of a native woman, as arranged in some parts of this country. On the front of this ornament are the Phoenician letters, T M' A L A. There are also many more phallic emblems.

There seems to have been a doubt, in certain quarters, as to the genuineness of these antiquities; and some German newspapers have not scrupled to accuse Mr. Shapira of fabricating them. His reputation being thus so gravely compromised, he recently organized a party, consisting of the Rev. H. Weser, pastor of the German Protestant community here, M. Dinsberg, a German resident, and himself, to go to Moab, and investigate on the spot the truth of the statements made by the Arabs, and the genuineness of the antiquities which they had brought. In reference to the results of this journey, Pastor Weser has kindly furnished me with the following particulars:—

1. From people who had no connexion with each other, men, women, and children, of the Adouan, Beni Sachr, and Beni Hameidy tribes, they learned that, in different parts of Moab, jars, lamps, earthenware slabs, symbolical figures and images, had been found, whilst otherwise, in the whole country no earthen vessel is made or used.

2. Ali Diab, the well-known Sheikh of the Adouan, in their presence, presented to Mr. Shapira two earthen jars which had been found by one of his people at Eleale, in a spot which was afterwards pointed out to them; and they consider it an impossible supposition that Diab should have lied to them in such a case, or have had the jars made in Jerusalem.

3. At Eleale, Medeba, and Dibon, they saw three places which bore evident traces that the Bedouin had been digging there, and that pieces of pottery had been found.

4. In Medeba, not far from the place where Dr. Tristram caused excavations to be made some

months ago, they found, under a heap of fragments of pottery, a piece with the Phoenician mim upon it, and another with two lines of crowded Phoenician letters. Examining this spot more closely, they discovered two legs of earthenware, one with seven stars upon it, and two inscribed slabs. They then called the Arabs to them, and caused the hole to be deepened, when there came to light six more pieces similar to those in Mr. Shapira's collection, but not exactly resembling them.

"After this," writes Pastor Weser, "there can hardly be a doubt for a reasonable man of the genuineness of Shapira's earthenware antiquities. In the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* I shall report more fully respecting our excursion."

It appears that the first discovery of these things was made by an Arab in quest of saltpetre; and that when they were found to be valuable, a careful search was made for more. H. I.

[We think further examination of the specimens sent to this country highly desirable.]

Literary Gossip.

THE concluding parts of 'Middlemarch,' by George Eliot, will be issued monthly instead of every two months—thus, Book VI., 'The Widow and the Wife,' will be published on October 1, Book VII., 'The Two Temptations,' on November 1, and Book VIII. (the last), 'Sunset and Sunrise,' on December 2.

THE Poet-Laureate's new volume is to be published by Messrs. Strahan & Co., on the 24th of October. It will contain a new Arthurian Idyll, 'Gareth,' which will recount how that personage came to court in disguise, served there, and, at length, in face of scorn, approved himself a true knight. This, with 'The Last Tournament,' which will also be included in the new volume, completes the Arthurian series. The Laureate's brother, Mr. F. Tennyson, will, we hear, contribute a poem, entitled 'Love and War,' to the October number of the *Grave and Gay* magazine.

WE are happy to hear that Mr. Morris's new work will, most probably, be ready before Christmas. It is to be entitled 'Love is Enough: a Morality,' and is, for the most part, written in unrhymed alliterative metre, interspersed with songs. The project of bringing it out with illustrations is abandoned for the present.

MESSRS. SCRIBNER, of New York, are to bring out the American edition of Mr. Froude's 'History of Ireland.' The same firm also promise 'Oriental and Linguistic Studies,' by Prof. Whitney, of Yale.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish shortly a second volume of essays by Mr. E. A. Freeman, reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*, the *National Review*, the *North British*, and the *British Quarterly*. The essays are chiefly on Greek and Roman subjects.

THE new tale, by the author of 'The Coming Race,' which will be commenced in the October number of *Blackwood*, is called 'The Parisians.'

THE Inaugural Address at the opening of the new session of the Working Men's College, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, on Wednesday, October 2nd, at 8:30 P.M.

MR. MORTIMER COLLINS has in the press a three-volume novel, entitled 'Squire Silchester's Whim.'

THE first volume has appeared of the new edition of Whitaker's 'Whalley,' of which we spoke some weeks ago. Mr. J. G. Nichols, in his task of editorship, has had the assistance of the Rev. Ponsonby A. Lyons. Large accessions have been made to the text, and a memoir of Dr. Whitaker, by Mr. Nichols, is given.

MR. GREEN, of "Evans'" fame, has, for a long time, kept jottings of his conversations with well-known men, and intends publishing them.

MR. CHARLES BRAY is engaged on an abridged edition, intended for use in secular schools, of his book, 'The Education of the Feelings.'

AMONG recent French publications are, 'Le Tyrol et la Carinthie,' by M. Albert Wolff; 'Les Coulisses du Grand Drame,' by M. Pierre Véron; and 'La Fée aux Perles,' by the Countess Dash.

WE hear of the death of Dr. C. F. Koch, a philologer of some repute in reference to Teutonic languages. The chair of English in the new German University of Strasburg has been given to Dr. ten Brink.

M. ERNEST FEYDEAU has just written a new work, entitled 'L'Allemagne en 1871,' which is a satire on German manners; not a very wise kind of book to publish just now.

SIGNOR GIOSUÉ CARDUCCI, one of the best of Tuscan poets, has published three new poems, 'Eolia,' 'Dorica,' and 'Alessandrina,' in one volume, with the general title of 'Primavere Elleniche.'

FROM Germany we learn that Prof. Kuno Fischer, who has succeeded to the chair left vacant at Heidelberg by the removal of Prof. Zeller to Berlin, will shortly publish the first part of a new section of his 'History of Modern Philosophy.' Schelling is the philosopher dealt with in this portion of the work. The death is announced of Herr Ludwig Feuerbach, one of the most noted members of the Left of the Hegelian school. Of his 'Wesen des Christenthums,' an English translation appeared some years ago.

THE late King of Sweden deserves mention as one of the few monarchs of the day who have ranked among authors. His essays on military subjects were by no means despicable productions, and he was a frequent contributor to the Swedish newspapers. The bitter tone of some of his articles gave considerable offence to the Germans. His successor, Prince Oscar, is well known as a man of talent, and was recently chosen President of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology and Anthropology, which is to meet at Stockholm next year.

FROM Denmark we hear of the death of Bishop Nicolas Grundtvig, the well-known Danish theologian and poet. In 1849 particularly his songs had great popularity among the Danes, then engaged in the first Schleswig-Holstein war.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE & SON inform us that Mr. Eggleston's 'End of the World,' which appeared in our List of New Books, last week, under the heading "Theology," is "a book of American humour." We suppose the title is also a piece of "American humour."

SCIENCE

Prehistoric Phases; or, Introductory Essays on Prehistoric Archaeology. By Hodder M. Westropp. (Bell & Daldy.)

PREHISTORIC archaeology, we are told by the author in his Introduction, is the "history of men and things that have no history." Man's progress in the prehistoric phase was extremely slow, not so by any means the generalizations of his historian as he carries us through phases, developments, and epochs, embracing nearly the whole history of mankind in a volume of less than 200 pages. Our prehistoric ancestor was scarcely distinguishable from the brute; his nature was almost diabolical:—"His best modern representative is the Veddah of Ceylon; he subsists upon roots, grain, and fruit when he can procure them, and upon birds, bats, crows, owls, and kites, which he brings down with the bow." This is bad enough; but we confess to a sense of humiliation as we read the following passage:—"Not content with the flesh of the animals he had killed, he split up the bones and sucked the marrow contained in them." Is it surprising that his religion should be analogous to devil worship, and that he should possess scarcely any language whatever. From this degraded state he rises to that of the Nomad:—"His hand is now lifted against everything that lives." He becomes a herdsman: "a herdsman is a tame man; his food is milk and cheese, the flesh of goats and calves"; and it is hardly necessary to say that in this improved state of culture he has completely eschewed marrow-bones. He becomes an agriculturist: "a genial and easily-cultivated soil, and bountiful indigenous fruits, enable him not only to make a permanent abode, but to devote a portion of his time to the improvement of his superior nature." Agriculture is the most important step in the development of civilization, and gives an immense impulse to his mental progress. He casts off the habits and vices of the earlier phases when he was down upon his marrow-bones; his mind enlarges and expands, and his imagination develops so rapidly that he at last begins to write the histories of men and things which have no histories.

We have no objection to make to the author's sequence of phases thus far; but when he accounts for the development of civilization and the existing differences of culture amongst nations upon the theory of racial peculiarities *alone* operating through a law of cycle development by which each race, like an individual, has its period of infancy, maturity, and decay, we are driven to ask, what evidence is there that the Australians, the Veddahs, or the Fuegians, who now present us with pictures of primeval savagery, are older or newer races than those amongst whom civilization now flourishes, or those amongst whom it has decayed? So multifarious and complex are the causes which combine to form the culture of a people in any given stage of development, that it is beyond the power of the human will, by any arbitrary act, to break the continuity, or at least materially to accelerate, its natural growth. But we have abundant proof that when individual savages have been transplanted at an early age, and brought up in a civilized community, they have been able to take their place according to their opportunities in the

culture which surrounds them. Or, to reverse the argument, in our metropolis alone we have districts presenting every phase of culture, from the highest to the lowest; and if race *alone* were to be considered amongst the operating causes, might we not with equal truth discuss the racial peculiarities of the London parishes or postal districts, as those of Australia or Timbuctoo? Might not some enthusiastic philologist discover in the popular pronunciation of "Marylebone," for example, some traces of that degraded phase of man's culture when, not content with the flesh of the animals he had killed, he split open the bones, and sucked the marrow which they contained? Again, in discussing the sequence of flint implements, we find,—"1st stage, implements of the gravel drift; 2nd stage, flint flakes": the first being, according to the author's view, weapons; the latter, tools; and corresponding respectively to the Barbarian and Hunting phases of culture. Such a sequence, however, is unsupported by evidence. In the earliest gravels of the river drift, and in association with the larger implements, we find, though not perhaps so abundantly as in later deposits, flakes the appearance of which indicates that they have been worn down by use in sawing or scraping hard substances, such as the horns or hides of animals. Besides this, the author appears to have made the mistake of attempting a classification of these implements upon technological evidence alone, apart from the more important evidence afforded by the Fauna and geological position. Although it is far from impossible that hereafter deposits may be brought to light presenting characteristics of an intermediate stage between what we now call the palæolithic and neolithic periods, the grounds upon which he has endeavoured to establish a mesolithic period are totally insufficient, and not likely to be accepted.

Mr. Westropp has a good chapter on "Ireland under the Breton Laws," which will be read with interest beyond the domain of archaeology. We are here introduced to the origin of many of those peculiar notions of tenant-right which it has so puzzled statesmen of modern times to reconcile with any rational exposition of the dictates of justice or expediency. We see how completely many of these views indicate a relapse to that early phase of human culture which constitutes the happy hunting, or rather tillage, ground of the communist. It is to be hoped that the success of this part of his subject may serve as an encouragement to the author to concentrate his abilities in future upon some special branch of prehistoric research, and work it out with all that attention to detail and close application to evidence which is so essential to the success of a new science.

The Strains in Trusses, computed by Means of Diagrams. By F. A. Ranken, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

New Formulas for the Loads and Deflections of Solid Beams and Girders. By W. Donaldson, M.A. (Spon.)

MR. RANKEN must not be confounded with Prof. Rankine, the author of 'Useful Rules and Tables,' and of works on engineering, mechanics, and machinery. The little work under notice is of a thoroughly elementary order, being confined to results to be deduced from the use of the parallelogram of forces.

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There can be no doubt of the value of this graphic substitute for calculation, not only for the mechanic, but for the engineer; who may thus take a short cut to many an important combination. In iron structures, for which most of the designs illustrated are intended, the size of the various sectional areas required depend so much more upon the actual quality of the iron used, than upon the nicety of the calculation, that a graphic method comes far within the limit of necessary accuracy.

It is to be regretted that the authors of popular works on mechanical subjects seem to think it incumbent on them continually to give new definitions of elementary words, such as structure, force, inertia, bulk, weight, and the like. The power of definition is an attribute of genius; and one to the exercise of which men of genius devote much time and patient thought. Explanation of definitions is the work of the oral teacher; and at times may be admirably suited to the intelligence of the students by being made, to some extent, grotesque. But the object of all writers on mechanics should be to obtain the best possible definitions, and then to stick to them. With this remark as to his employment of special, instead of a general, introduction, borne in mind, the six following chapters of Mr. Ranken's little book, on balancing systems of three forces, and of more than three forces, on roof-trusses, girders or bridge-trusses, and on the simplification of diagrams, will be found convenient and useful.

Mr. Donaldson's little treatise has a higher aim, and his views are deserving of careful investigation. Not that there is so much novelty in all his positions as he assumes. That the maxim *ut tensio sic vis* is only applicable within certain limits, is a tacit assumption which few will deny. The ultimate propositions of Mr. Donaldson are, however, of great importance. They differ, as is to be expected, for wrought and for cast iron, and are as follows. In cast iron, the ultimate compressive strength is to the ultimate tensile strength as six to one; but the proof compressive strength is to the proof tensile strength as three to one. In wrought iron the ultimate compressive strength is to the ultimate tensile strength as four to five, while the proof compressive strength is to the proof tensile strength as three to two.

If these calculations prove trustworthy, it follows, in Mr. Donaldson's opinion, "that the repeated applications of the working load on cast-iron beams, designed according to the rules of construction at present recognized, must repeatedly subject the material in the upper flange to its proof stress, and, therefore, ultimately cause failures." In wrought-iron beams, on the other hand, according to the same view, one-sixth of the iron now employed is wasted. We go beyond the author in the alternative which he proposes as the sequel of his argument,—either a prompt refutation, or a silent acknowledgment of its truth. The subject should be thoroughly investigated, and the acknowledgment, if it follow, should be something more than silent. Mr. Donaldson deserves well of the profession for the manner in which he has brought forward a very important subject.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL-BOOKS.

An Elementary Treatise on the Differential Calculus.
By B. Williamson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin. (Longmans & Co.)

This is a clearly-written book, well suited for beginners. We should have desired, however, to have seen the subject treated in a manner still more geometrical, although in this respect the book is in advance of some others. The whole question of maxima and minima ought to be illustrated throughout by reference to geometry or to mechanics, and the various conditions should receive their full geometrical interpretation. The volume is especially defective on these points. Polar co-ordinates are, on the whole, rather insufficiently treated; for instance, no formulæ are given for the polar equations to the tangent and normal, although these are capable of being very elegantly deduced. The change of the independent variable, in the case where the variables are connected by involved equations, is not sufficiently dealt with.

Arithmetic in Theory and Practice. By J. Brook-Smith, M.A., LL.B. (Macmillan & Co.)

This is a fair practical book on arithmetic. It goes over the whole ground, contains a large number of examples, and a useful selection of examination papers. As in most books on arithmetic, however, a good deal that is here treated of may be more lucidly dealt with, and better apprehended by the learner after he has acquired some knowledge of the elementary principles of Algebra.

Geometrical Conic Sections. By J. Stuart Jackson, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

It is right and highly desirable that, as in the present treatise, the method of projections should be admitted into the study of elementary geometrical conic sections. The ideas involved are purely geometrical, and many of the proofs are much simpler and more general in their character. The method is one which cannot too soon be put into the student's hands. Mr. Jackson has in some measure limited the idea of projection to orthogonal projection. We do not see why conical projection should not also have been used; the mastering of the distinction between the two is itself a useful exercise for the learner. The notion of the parabola being an infinitely long ellipse is a geometrical idea, and more use might have been advantageously made of it, at least in the way of illustration. In treating the subject of elementary conic sections by the method of projections, there occurs a sort of gulf between the ellipse and hyperbola; but Mr. Jackson has not attempted to bridge this over in any of his proofs. It may frequently be best bridged over by means of the anharmonic properties of conics, some of which it is not at all difficult to grasp geometrically. Perhaps, however, a too great uniformity in the methods of proof of similar properties in the various conic sections is not to be desirable. Some of the figures are cramped, for instance, page 99, art. 20.

Experimental Chemistry: founded on the Work of Dr. Julius Adolph Stöckhardt. By C. W. Heaton. (Bell & Daldy.)

DR. STÖCKHARDT's work was long ago presented to the English public as a volume of Bohn's Scientific Library; and we doubt not that its re-introduction, in a modified form, by Prof. Heaton, will be serviceable to many readers. Stöckhardt's Experimental Chemistry is one of the best manuals of its kind. It gives an introduction to the science which is deservedly popular among "the numerous class of students, both men and boys, who, in spite of limited means and opportunities, are anxious to acquire some experimental knowledge of the science, who intend to work at chemistry instead of merely reading about it." The foundation of physics is well laid, and the chemistry proper is treated in a way at once terse and interesting. The chapters on atomic and molecular hypotheses, &c., which confront the reader rather early in the book, will probably, although well arranged and written, prove quite beyond the comprehension of

the students for whom the volume purports to be issued.

A Treatise on the Theory of Friction. By John H. Jellett, B.D. (Dublin, Hodges & Co.; London, Macmillan & Co.)

This treatise may be regarded as supplementary to the ordinary treatises on Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, and Rigid Dynamics respectively. It deals with the question of friction in its most general form as applied to these subjects. The following very important distinction noticed by the author is fully discussed, and forms the basis of much that is in the book:—"Whatever limitations are imposed upon the directions of motion of the particles of a system by its geometrical conditions, the same limitations are necessarily imposed upon the directions of the forces of dynamical friction. But the same limitation does not hold with regard to the forces of *statical* friction, whose directions are not necessarily coincident with *any* system of displacements governed by the geometrical conditions." There is an interesting chapter on the distinction between "necessary and possible equilibrium." In many cases the great analytical generality of the methods employed will render the full significance of them difficult of apprehension, at least to the junior student.

The Sea-Weed Collector, &c. By Shirley Hibberd. (Groombridge & Sons.)

Most of the books on sea-weeds that we know of are so dreadfully technical that the ordinary sea-weed gatherer is deterred from pursuing his fancy by the preliminary obstacles afforded by the nomenclature. The organs of sea-weeds are so different from those of flowering plants, and so much less familiarly known, that a new language has to be learnt in order to describe them. The plants themselves, too, are not nearly so much studied, even by professed botanists, as are land-plants. This arises partly from the relatively fewer opportunities that botanists have of studying them, but more particularly from the greater difficulties attaching to the pursuit. Frequent and prolonged microscopical examinations, as well as delicate manipulations, are imperative, if the pupil would attain anything more than the most superficial acquaintance with sea-weeds; and yet, setting aside all considerations connected with their beauty, their study well repays those who have the requisite patience and leisure. The key to the solution of many a knotty problem in vegetable physiology is to be found in the investigation of the structure and mode of life of these plants. In the little volume before us the author is not happy in his explanation of structural points, for the full comprehension of which, indeed, a special study is requisite, but the descriptive portion is more satisfactory and is interspersed with well-written paragraphs containing general information. Judged from what was probably the author's point of view, the book may be commended, albeit it has no claims whatever to rank as a scientific treatise. A chapter on sponges is added, and the volume is illustrated with eight coloured plates.

First Book of Botany, &c. By J. H. Balfour, M.D. (Collins.)

This does not differ, either for better or worse, from a score of similar books. The name of the author is a guarantee for correctness, and the illustrations employed are those which have done duty in most of the other similar works written by the same author.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday morning the Attorney-General delivered his Address as President of the Jurisprudence Department—an event which was looked forward to with much interest by all members of the Association, and which is likely to be the distinguishing feature of the present Congress. Following in the wake of Lord Napier, Sir John Coleridge was prepared to cast all precedent to the winds, and to recommend as radical a change in the method of procedure customary in his own

profession as Lord Napier had appeared to favour in respect of our present systems of land tenure. After some sarcastic references to certain newspaper criticisms to which he had been subjected, and which would go to show that he was a man the least fitted to hold the position which he then filled, Sir John Coleridge proceeded with a discourse in which his own services to the State were most ably and eloquently recounted, and in which hopes of still further good offices were held out in no sparing spirit. He said:—"With some exceptions—remarkable because they are exceptions—the English law, like the English people, is unsound. It does not bear the impress of one age or of one set of minds, still less is it the creature of a single great act of legislation. It is too much the fashion to boast, with a good deal of self-sufficiency, of the practical character of Englishmen, and their impatience of system, of accuracy, of science, as if in themselves praiseworthy and excellent. It is a bad fashion, the cause of much slovenly legislation, and of the toleration of much eccentric barbarism in our laws and customs. If things work fairly well, and result in no great or widely-felt grievance, nine Englishmen out of ten will be leaving them alone. There are, however, many things which do not work well, and amongst others the law relating to juries. A good system of juries is of infinite importance; our present law works badly, and occasions unjust, oppressive, and entirely needless inconvenience. It is a subject entangled with details, and difficult to deal with. But I invite your attention to the Bill upon the subject which it became my duty to endeavour to pass through Parliament this year, as an example of the manner in which I conceive it to be practicable and right to reform the law where it is faulty. If the Bill ever passes,—and if I hold office I shall try earnestly that it shall,—it will contain the whole law of juries, and will introduce certainly large, and I hope useful, alterations into one of the most important of all our institutions."

Having made this cheering promise, which was received with much applause, he proceeded:—"In speaking of law reform we speak of that which has to do with two things perfectly distinct from each other, not only in idea, but in fact—the law itself, and the procedure by which the law is administered. Both may be improved; but the last, procedure, is the handmaid of the first, law, and depends upon it. You waste, I believe, your time upon procedure if you have not clearly before your mind what the law should be, and what changes of principle, if any, you mean to make in it. Take the fusion of our two systems of law and equity—a thing which is certain one day to be done. To have two sets of courts existing side by side, one main function of one set being to prevent the injustice which would result from the judgments of the other set, is, in idea, barbaric, and, in practice, inconvenient. But till you have settled, first, that law and equity shall be united, and next, at least, the leading terms of union, how can you tell what courts will be wanted, or by what rule of procedure the courts shall be governed? The distinction between law and equity is in the nature of things, and has not been created, nor can it be abolished, by Act of Parliament. The courts which now respectively administer them have systems of procedure adapted to these respective jurisdictions. But if an entirely new system of law is to be evoked by legislation from the union of the two, the procedure by which it is to be administered will require careful framing; the principles, at least, of the new system must be determined and expressed in something like a code, or a confusion of years will follow, profitable to no one but to practising lawyers, and discreditable to the country, which will leave the meaning of its law to be ascertained at the expense of suitors, instead of taking the trouble to have it clearly expressed by statute or code, to be sanctioned by Parliamentary authority."

On the question of the comparative merits of a code or a digest, Sir John Coleridge expressed himself strongly in favour of the former. "A code

cuts the knot which a digest leaves to be disengaged." He did not at all believe that the difficulties in the way of codification were insuperable, and he instanced the Code of Justinian, the Code of Napoleon, and the recent Code of New York, in proof that they had not heretofore proved so in other countries. "Choose your men and pay them properly, and I believe a code, whether of law or of procedure, to be perfectly attainable. It would be the best return the country ever received for the expenditure of its money, and I believe there would be no difficulty raised by Chancellors of the Exchequer. I think I can answer for the present one. My plan would be something of this sort:—Take three men, and if you choose, four, of the very highest position; give them, if they have not it already, the rank of Privy Councillors and the salary of Judges; make their services, in the preparation of the code, count as judicial; and give them, if not otherwise entitled to it, at the expiration of their labours, the pension of a Judge. In some such way I am convinced a code might be prepared, and sanctioned in its integrity by Parliament—a triumph for the Minister who achieved it, and of great and permanent advantage to the country."

On the question of a Supreme Court of Appeal, he expressed himself as follows:—"There is no prescription in favour of two or three ennobled lawyers—ennobled often quite as much from political exigency as for legal distinction—sitting in appeal upon and reversing the decisions of all the Judges of England; and I think that there is not any reason for continuing it, either personal or practical. I do not know what Lord St. Leonards would say now, but I know what Sir Edward Sugden did say in a great work reviewing the decisions of the House of Lords in real property cases. I have no means of knowing what the Judges think of recent decisions overruling them, but I know what they thought and said of the Brownlow decision, and one or two others. Moreover, small as the legal force of the House of Lords is at present, it is subject to continual diminution. Small blame, indeed, to those who can obtain the powers of Lord Cairns and Lord Westbury, if they can, for the decision of their private affairs as arbitrators. But the absence of Lord Cairns and Lord Westbury reduces the judicial strength of the Court of Appeal; and so it is that the Court of Appeal feels keenly the necessity of cloaking itself with what is in their case the unreal but imposing character of the House of Lords. They keep up the form of a deliberative assembly; the judgments are a debate; the decision is a vote of the House; and so tenacious are they, and from their point of view with good reason, of this unreality, that in the last proposal for a reform of the Court of Appeal, which we owe to Lord Cairns, the tribunal is to report both to the Queen and to the House of Lords; so that the judgment itself is supposed to be in one set of cases technically that of the Queen, in the other that of the House of Lords. Nay, more, a proposition in the Select Committee by Lord Redesdale, that the House should pass a standing order, 'Entrusting the hearing of appeals to a Committee of Peers selected by the House as specially qualified to do that duty,' was negatived without a division. I said it was not easy to prepare a scheme for a Supreme Court of Appeal which should not be open to objections. Yet the field is clear for us. The Judicature Commission, in its first Report, pointedly, and of set purpose, abstained from saying a word about the House of Lords. The only scheme before the country is the one proposed by the House of Lords itself, or rather by a Select Committee of the House, of which Committee every lawyer in the House except Lord St. Leonards was a member, though it does not appear that Lord Penzance ever attended. The scheme proposes the creation of a Judicial Committee, to exercise, as far as the hearing goes, the functions of the present Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and of the House of Lords, to consist of the Lord Chancellor, four salaried officers at 7,000*l.* a year (1,000*l.* a year being added to the

original proposition on the motion of Lord Chelmsford), all law lords, the Chief Justices of England and of the Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron, and the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery. No one but the salaried members is to be obliged to attend more than twenty days in the year, and then only on the summonses of the Lord Chancellor. All the members 'with a view,' says the Report, 'to the greater dignity of the Committee, should be Privy Councillors. With the same view, it proceeds to recommend that they should be Peers. But what sort of Peers—Peers for life? No; only while they remain members of the Committee. Peers of Parliament? No; they may sit and vote in the Committee, but not even sit, still less vote, 'in any legislative or other proceedings of the House.' The House is to keep its jurisdiction, and to exercise it through men not worthy to share its dignities and functions. These are to be preserved for the noble and learned Lords, upon whose minds it has at least been forced that they can no longer, with satisfaction to the public, alone discharge one of the most important of them all. I ought to add, that a proposition to make those who were to exercise the jurisdiction of the House of Lords themselves real members of it was made by Lord Grey and Lord Redesdale, and was supported by Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby, Lord Powis, Lord Romilly, and others; but, except Lord Romilly (Lord Penzance and St. Leonards were not present), every other lawyer in the House was against admitting brother lawyers to the same dignities and privileges with themselves. My suggestion shall be simple and direct. A court of eight members at the least, in which Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies should be represented, and of which all existing law lords should be *ex officio* and unpaid members, should sit during all the present legal terms and sittings, in two divisions, if necessary; and I believe could well dispose of the business now disposed of by the House of Lords, the Judicial Committee, and the Exchequer Chamber. Whether it could also dispose of intermediate Chancery appeals, I am unable to say with confidence, but I should think it could."

Continuing his survey of the more general requirements of law reform, he observed:—"The first great law reform I believe to be the creation of a Minister who shall really be responsible for the administration of the law and for its amendment. There is such a Minister in most foreign countries. There is such a person in many, at least, and those the most important, of our colonial possessions. Nay, there is such a person, in substance though not in name, in Scotland and in Ireland. In England his functions are divided between, and if performed at all are most imperfectly performed by, the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, and the Attorney-General. The Lord Chancellor is a great judge, he has also a large and troublesome department of State to administer, and if he undertakes law Bills, he must undertake them at such time as the routine, but most important work of his court and his department leaves at his command. The Home Secretary in a country like ours is, at least, as hard-worked as the Lord Chancellor, yet upon him recent custom has imposed the duty of undertaking many Bills which are certainly more properly the work of a Minister of Justice. The Attorney-General remains, whose official work is enormous and of unspeakable importance, since it is said, at least, that delay in a law officer's chambers is about to cost the country three millions of money; whose private practice ought to be considerable if he is to retain his proper weight in the courts and with the profession of which he is the head; and whose position, if he is not a man of altogether extraordinary and commanding powers, is curiously and completely inadequate to the functions which some men expect of him. The Lord Advocate of Scotland is now a Privy Councillor, and has always been a great Minister of State. He governs Scotland, and has the weight and authority due to such a position. The Irish Attorney-General is a Privy Councillor also, but does not govern Ireland, nor is he consulted except by the Irish Govern-

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ment, and if he attends to Parliament, has time for the consideration and the carriage of Bills through the House. The English Attorney-General alone, of the heads of profession in the three countries, has no rank beyond that of the First Queen's Counsel. He is not in the cabinet; he is not consulted by, nor does he consult, the Lord Chancellor; and one of the greatest and most powerful Attorney-Generals of modern times told me that he found his position in that respect unsatisfactory, for that he often knew nothing whatever of law Bills till he was asked to support them in the House of Commons. Supposing that I had the best and most comprehensive measures of law reform ready in my chambers, I should in practice be dependent on the Secretary to the Treasury, and on such fragments as I could snatch of the Prime Minister's time, for any chance of getting them understood or recommended to the cabinet, and of bringing them forward. With the creation of a Minister of Justice all this would disappear. He would have his chance with other Ministers; he would be in the cabinet to compel attention to his measures; his office would collect about it a school of able and intelligent workmen; and if this year or next year he had to submit to the fate of other Ministers, and to postpone his Bills, his time would come, and his Bills would have their turn."

Repudiating any tone of personal complaint in the above observations, he concluded by promising that no exertions should be spared on his part in recommending for the attention of the Government the measures that he had recommended there that day, and by urging it as the duty of all to do what they could "to turn the public apathy on law reform into active and hearty sympathy."

The address was listened to with much attention by a very large audience, and constantly evoked both applause and laughter. At its conclusion, the Sections and Departments met in the several rooms provided for their reception. These were as follows:—Municipal Law Section, at the Athenæum, Plymouth; Repression of Crime, Card-Room, Royal Hotel. Education Department, Royal Hotel Ball-Room. Public Health, Mechanics' Institute. Economy and Trade, Section A, Guildhall; Section B, Royal Hotel Dining-Room. These arrangements were supposed to hold good for the week ending Saturday, the 14th, after which, all the Departments adjourned to Devonport. They were not, however, for some unknown reason, adhered to, and much confusion and dissatisfaction was the result. In the Economy and Trade Department, the Sections A. and B. were changed about at random, with no apparent object but to confuse visitors—an object which was certainly successfully attained.

The subjects discussed in the several Departments on Thursday were:—

(1.) *Jurisprudence*.—“Is it desirable that Defendants in Criminal Proceedings, and their Wives or Husbands, should be competent or compellable to give Evidence in their own Behalf, and, if so, in what Cases?” Papers on this question were contributed by Dr. Waddilove and Mr. T. C. Brian, and led to a discussion, in which the majority of the speakers answered the question in the negative; that is, taking the view advocated in the second paper, in opposition to that propounded in the first. In the Repression of Crime Section the matter under discussion was that of the principle of Cumulative Punishment. Mr. T. B. Eaker contributed a paper in favour of the system, and in a somewhat wide discussion which followed, Mr. J. H. Kennedy, M.P., Miss Carpenter, Col. Ratcliffe, and Sir Charles Lawle, took part.

(2.) *Education*.—This was by far the best-filled of the Departments during the day, and the matter under discussion was of wide public interest. The special question was expressed in these terms: “Why are the Results of our present Elementary Schools so Unsatisfactory?” Mr. Joseph Payne read the first paper, giving an elaborate and exhaustive survey of the results of the Revised Code, and condemning them altogether. He contended that not only had the Education Department failed

in accomplishing what it had attempted, but that, further, it had never set about its accomplishment in the proper way. He pointed out with much force the radical defect in the notion of teaching, which would reduce that difficult art to the mere formal office of “hearing lessons,” and concluded that, not till a more scientific conception of the end aimed at, and the methods by which it was to be secured, was prevalent, could much improvement be looked for. His views were supported by carefully-prepared statistics, extracted from the Government Reports. The Rev. Brooke Lambert followed, his remarks being chiefly directed to the difficulty of teaching a more extended curriculum than now obtains. The meeting gave in its adherence to Mr. Payne's conclusions, and a resolution was passed, recommending the subject to the consideration of the Council of the Association with a view to further action on it. Amongst the speakers were, Sir Stafford Northcote, Dr. Hodson, Mr. Cooke Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Arthur, Mr. Hamilton, and others.

(3.) *Health*.—The Prevention of Sewage Poisoning was the subject discussed here.

(4.) *Economy and Trade*.—In this Department, which was divided into two Sections, the following were the subjects discussed:—Section A.—President, Sir John Bowring,—“The Comparative Advantages of Direct and Indirect Taxation.” Section B.—President, Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P. Mr. Thomas Beggs read a paper ‘On International Arbitration,’ and Mrs. E. M. King expounded the mission of a proposed Women's International Peace Society.

In the evening, the Mayor of Plymouth gave a reception in the rooms of the Royal Hotel, which was well attended.

FRIDAY.

The Address this morning was by Mr. G. W. Hastings, Chairman of the Council of the Association, and also, on this occasion, President of the Education Department.

In its commencement, Mr. Hastings congratulated the Association on the more national character recently assumed by our Universities, which he attributed “mainly to the liberal spirit that exists within the Universities themselves.” These alterations had, however, still one powerful drawback, inasmuch as they are of service only to those who have it in their power to reside at Oxford or Cambridge. Commenting upon this, he said:—“Now, the necessity of residence must always limit the advantages of a University to a small section of the people. As a rule, it is only the sons of the wealthier class who will be able to give up three years of their life, and prolong their education to the period of manhood, in order to obtain a degree. Something more, therefore, is required to make the testing power of the Universities of national advantage, and a great step was taken towards this end when Oxford and Cambridge instituted the local examinations. A striking feature of the examinations is, that the questions being prepared in the University, being given out simultaneously at the different centres, the answers returned to the University for perusal, and the results published in one Report by the University authority, the candidates in each centre are pitted, not only against those in the same room with themselves, but also against the candidates in all other centres, and each boy and girl enters as a competitor against all England,—indeed, it is clear that in a few years we shall be able to go much further, and say against the empire, for last year thirteen candidates were examined by Cambridge in Trinidad; and centres, I believe, are now being established at the antipodes. But if these examinations are extensive in their area, they are no less comprehensive in their policy. They are sometimes termed ‘The University Middle-Class Examinations,’ but this is a misnomer; they are confined to no class and no creed,—high and low, rich and poor, may enter, if they so choose, for their classes and certificates, which recognize no grade except that of intellectual merit. They are, and always have been, free to all religious persuasions, though in this respect my own University has followed a

plan better, as I conceive, than that of Oxford. I may observe, in passing, as one illustration among others of the exaggerated importance that has been attached to what is termed the ‘religious difficulty’ in education, that last year, out of 720 girls and 2,121 boys examined by the University of Cambridge, only seventeen girls and seventy-one boys seem to have availed themselves of this right of objection to the theological papers. Now, it is impossible not to believe that this wide extension of the University system of examination to classes who were formerly debarred from its advantages, must have produced a considerable effect on the standard of general education. There can be no question that Oxford and Cambridge have for a very long period exercised a beneficial influence on the public schools in keeping them up to a certain level of efficiency in their classical studies; and the same kind of influence, on a wider scale, is now brought to bear on schools which do not ordinarily send pupils to the Universities. In applying a test without favouritism, and I might almost say without mercy, to the candidates sent up, the Universities are exercising a pressure which may be slow, but is certain, in raising the tone of education, in compelling accuracy of knowledge, in discouraging quackery in the teachers, and superficiality of attainment in the taught.” But by far the most important consequence of the University Local Examinations, Mr. Hastings considered to be the impulse given to the higher education of girls. All the arguments which may be used in favour of these examinations as respects boys, apply with much greater force to girls. Nevertheless, the system is not perfect, and Mr. Hastings would like to see the following improvements:—“In the first place, I think that centres of examination should be further multiplied, so as to bring the advantage home to those to whom the expense of travel is an object, and to influence schools more locally. Secondly, I suggest that the amount of the fee charged by the Universities should be diminished, as, though it may seem trifling to wealthier people, it is almost prohibitory in the case of the lower middle-class schools, to whom the application of a University test will be, perhaps, more beneficial than to any other. Thirdly, and as probably the best means of compassing both these objects, I would express a hope that the governing bodies of Oxford and Cambridge may be willing to enter into negotiations for the union of their local examination systems.”

On the question of Secondary Schools, Mr. Hastings said:—“The attention of the Association has on several occasions been called to the unsatisfactory condition of our secondary education, and to the want of good secondary schools. It may safely be said that our old public schools, and the new public schools constructed in imitation of the ancient models, provide, on the whole, efficiently for the needs of the upper and middle class. At the other end of the social scale, the elementary schools, which will soon be formed in sufficient numbers to provide school accommodation for the whole of the weekly-wage class, give an education which compares well with that given in the elementary schools of any other country. But between the two classes which make use of our public schools and our elementary schools there lies the great bulk of the middle classes—a section of the community which includes all our tradesmen and most of our merchants and professional men, and which probably contributes more to the national exchequer and to the cost of our so-called national education than any other. What is the provision for the education of this class? On the Continent, the question would be at once and satisfactorily answered. In France, our attention will be drawn to the Lyceums; in Germany, to the Latin schools, the science schools, and the commercial schools. In the United States and Scotland, the High School would be pointed out. But in England, the provision for the education of this important portion of the community is left, in a great degree, to private enterprise. It is true that there are endowed schools, that these have been much improved of late years, and that with the help of

the Endowed Schools Commissioners, we may hope to see them further utilized. But even were the whole of the endowed schools in good working order, and organized to supply the exact needs of the middle class, it is certain that the educational provision would be still inadequate. But it may be said there are many excellently-conducted private schools. Admitting this, there remains the fatal objection that many others are utterly worthless, and that at present there exists no test, I mean of a general nature, by which good private schools may be distinguished from bad. The local examinations have done much, but many districts are destitute of their influence, and even where they exist only a small per-cent of schools avail themselves of the test. Many schoolmasters and more schoolmistresses, conscious of their own incompetency, shrink from an open trial. I greatly fear that this incompetency is more widely spread than some might be willing to believe. Notwithstanding admitted improvement, it still is true that those who have failed in every one of the pursuits to which middle class respectability will lend itself, may and do open schools, profess to teach all and every subject of which they are themselves ignorant, and to practise, with an intuitive faculty which they do not possess, the art which most of any demands a conscientious training. The evil is the worse in its results because few parents have the opportunity, even if they had the time and ability, to distinguish between qualified and unqualified teachers.

He proceeded to advocate the necessity of having certified schoolmasters, and, after warmly praising the work of the Endowed Schools Commission, and pronouncing strongly for compulsory education, thus expressed himself on the point of what should be the subjects taught:—"But now, supposing that we had succeeded in giving a truly national character to all our educational institutions as I have imperfectly endeavoured to sketch out; that we had cleared our streets and filled our schools by a universal and wholesome compulsion; that we had placed good secondary schools within the reach of all; and that our Universities gave a high education to the whole land,—there would still remain the question, what kind of knowledge ought we to endeavour to impart? That our children shall be acquainted with the nature of the earth upon which they tread, of the air they breathe, of the water they drink, and the food they eat; that they shall know something of the formation of their own bodies, in order that they may understand the importance, nay, the duty, of attending to their own health; and that they should be enabled, by the teaching of science, to understand that the world is guided by laws which cannot be violated without bringing punishment on the offender,—is what every one is now eager to admit. But, as to the result of this ready acquisition, there may be some danger of our expecting more from the introduction of something called 'science teaching' than we are likely to get, and of our consequent disappointment. I attach far more importance to scientific teaching than to the teaching of science. By scientific teaching I mean the development of the powers of observation and the training of the understanding. The teaching of science may mean nothing more than the accumulation, by the memory, of a number of scientific results. The discipline in acquisition is of far more value, I venture to think, than the results. I believe that the scientific teaching of science is the most valuable means of education that we have at our command; that it is of more value than even the scientific teaching of languages. But between the scientific teaching of a language and the so-called teaching of science, which consists merely in the accumulation of scientific facts, I should not hesitate for a moment to give the preference to the former. With this explanation, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that science ought to be taught in all our schools."

The Departments met as usual.

(1.) *Jurisprudence*.—The Jurisprudence Department was again occupied this day in discussing the question of the possibility of establishing a

Court of Arbitration with a view to avoid war. Papers on the subject were contributed by Prof. Leone Levi, Rev. Dr. Stock, and M. Dunant, founder of the international Red Cross system; and the discussion continued by Mr. John Hodgkin, Mr. Beggs, Mr. Langley, Dr. Waddilove, the Attorney-General, and others. In the Section of Repression of Crime, the subject of Industrial Day Schools was the one before the meeting, Miss Carpenter contributing the opening paper.

(2.) *Education*.—Mr. Chatfield Clarke read a paper in answer to the question, "How far does recent Legislation render New Regulations necessary for the Training of Teachers in Elementary Schools?" He considered that such a need existed. The proposal he had to make was, that a national training college should be established in the metropolis by the Government, open to all upon due examination, under such regulations that the very best education and training should be given, unconnected with any section of the Christian Church. The general tone of the discussion which followed was in agreement with this view.

(3.) *Health*.—The Sanitary Laws formed the subject of discussion in this Section. Mr. W. H. Michael read a paper recommending a very comprehensive reform in the manner of administering these. His proposal was to substitute for the several existing local authorities one common local authority, under the direction of a cabinet minister, and in communication with the county magistrates and grand jury. The subject was well debated, the expressions of opinion being very various, but generally inclining towards Mr. Michael's views.

(4.) *Economy and Trade*.—The Agricultural Labourer had his grand field-day in this Department, under very favourable auspices. Mr. E. Jenkins, Sir R. Torrens, M.P., Mr. Pell, M.P., Mr. Clare Read, and Mr. Walter Morrison, were all there to take his part, not to mention also the authors of three papers read, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Mr. O'Malley, and Mr. W. Morris. The practical interest of the discussion turned on the question as to the feasibility of introducing the co-operative principle into agriculture, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Jenkins being in favour of this expedient, while Mr. Pell argued against it. In the course of the debate, Mr. Strange, Secretary of the West of England Labourers' Improvement Association, declared the great difficulty of the question to reside in the social distance which separated landlords, tenants, and labourers from one another. The means of practical improvement recommended in Sir Baldwin Leighton's paper were the following:—1. Classification, creating, as it were, two or three grades of workmen, according to their efficiency, and paying them accordingly. 2. Piece work.—More of this could be done on a farm than was generally supposed. 3. Industrial profits or payments by results.—Many practical men, including the present Speaker of the House of Commons, had turned their attention to this point. 4. Good cottages and large gardens with fruit-trees, or allotment, which would go far to pay the rent for the cottage, and improve the quality of the workman. 5. Land to keep a cow—say two or three acres—attached to some of the cottages, as a prize for thrifty workmen who have saved money; or the run of a cow on a farm, as in Northumberland and other parts. 6. A co-operative farm for the labourers.—This would be a great advantage for the farmers as well as the men, if only to regulate wages and to retain the best labourers. 7. Migration and emigration.—This was greatly required in some of the southern counties. 8. An improved administration of poor law—one aspect of this whole movement being a protest against the present degrading administration.

The meeting separated without any general concurrence of opinion being obtained.

In the evening, the usual working men's meeting was held in St. James's Hall, and addressed by the more distinguished members of the Association. Lord Napier occupied the chair, and the audience was sufficiently orderly and attentive.

SATURDAY.

The principal attraction set down on Saturday's

programme was an excursion to Mount Edgcumbe in the afternoon—an excursion, the pleasures of which were somewhat marred by the weather, but which, nevertheless, was one of the most enjoyable which the Association has ever made. It is true that the noble earl, the proprietor of this charming residence, was not present in person to do the honours to his distinguished guests, and that the refection of heavy cake and weak tea supplied in the Orangery was the gift of the Local Committee; but even under the depressing influences of this repast, combined with an unceasing drizzle, the natural beauties of the place asserted themselves supreme, and well repaid those adventurous persons who braved a slight wetting to make themselves acquainted with them. A very large number of persons assembled, many, if not most, altogether unconnected with the Association, and two military bands, stationed in different parts of the grounds, discoursed sweet music with much ability and persistency throughout.

The Sections were not so well attended as on the preceding days, and the interest in the subjects discussed did not, for the most part, seem well sustained. Several, indeed, were almost altogether empty,—a result chiefly brought about by the intolerable blundering of the officials, who fixed different hours for different Departments to meet, and different places for them to meet in, with a perverse ingenuity truly astonishing. Frequent and bitter were the complaints, and neither more bitter nor frequent than just. If the Social Science Association does not want its proceedings to relapse into utter anarchy amidst well-deserved contempt, it had better initiate some reform in the matter of its programmes. Such work as was done may be summarized very briefly.

(1.) *Jurisprudence: Municipal Law Section*.—Voluntary papers were read here by Sir R. Torrens, M.P., 'On the Transfer of Land'; the Rev. Dr. Ace, 'On a Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts of England'; and Mr. H. D. Jencrere, 'On the International Law of Joint-Stock Companies'. Of these, the one looked forward to with the greatest interest was that by Sir R. Torrens, which was devoted to pointing out the hardships continually arising out of our system of conveyancing by deed, and of advocating the Australian system of conveyancing by registration of title. The Attorney-General was present as Chairman of the Section, and took part in the discussion, which was generally favourable to Sir R. Torrens's proposals.

Repression of Crime Section.—Mr. J. H. Kennaway, M.P., delivered an opening Address as Chairman of this Section:—"There were times (he said) when the repression of crime was held to be synonymous with taking vengeance upon the offender, but those times were past, owing to the labours of Associations such as the present, where first principles were freely discussed. From these labours we have seen the conviction growing that the interests of society may be regarded consistently with a discipline which aims at the reformation of the individual who has outraged society. It is a difficult problem, and it is not solved yet; but we may be hopeful that as medical science is engaged in improving the conditions of human life, so as to strengthen the body and render it less liable to the attacks of disease, and at the same time is making daily progress in the knowledge and treatment of the ills which flesh is heir to, that the science of penal and reformatory discipline ought to be, and we trust is, ever making advances in the treatment of moral disease; while the State seeks, by means of education, of public health, by the establishment of reformatories, in short, by legislation on social subjects, to cut off the sources of crime, and by prevention to avoid the difficulties of a cure."

Alluding to the recent International Prison Congress, he said:—"Beyond all doubt the various accounts of different prison systems prevailing in different countries, prepared under the sanction of the Governments represented, and forming part of the literature of the Congress shortly to be published, must be a valuable storehouse of information. The world, however, looks for results that are

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possible. It is expected that certain principles should be laid down by such gatherings. An attempt was made to do this in the International Congress, but the elements of which it was composed were too heterogeneous, the points of contact too few, and the time too short."

Referring to the employment of prisoners in gaols, he did not altogether condemn unproductive labour, on account of "the salutary impression" made on the minds of those "thousands who visit the gaols as spectators." He complained of the Government not appointing a sufficient number of prison inspectors, and would await with interest its future action.

Voluntary papers were afterwards read — by Mr. E. Vivian, 'On Trade Prisons'; by Capt. Rogers, 'On Industrial Labour in Establishments for Criminals in India'; and by Mr. Hamilton Whiteford, 'On Mendicity, Repression, and Charity Organization.'

(2.) *Education*.—A rather ingenious paper, 'On Punishment in Relation to the Education of Children,' was read and discussed here, the author being Mr. W. F. Collier, of Plymouth. The theory of the paper was, that punishment, under any circumstances, was an undesirable expedient; and in this view the meeting seemed generally to concur. It was followed by a paper, by Mr. George Gore, 'On the Present Position of Science in Relation to the British Government and Public Schools,' in which the backwardness of the Government in encouraging scientific research was strongly condemned.

(3.) *Health*.—Much local interest seemed to attach to a paper in this Department, by Mr. C. Bulteel, 'On the Public Health Act, 1872, with Special Reference to the Three Towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse.' It was followed by some other voluntary papers on cognate subjects, and the interest seemed better sustained in this Department throughout the day than in any other.

(4.) *Economy and Trade*.—The principal paper discussed here, was one by Mr. Cooke Taylor, called "The Needlewomen's Case," and the Section rose early. Another valuable paper, by Mr. George Smith, 'On Factories and Workshops Inspection, with special reference to Brick and Tile Yards,' was also read.

The sale of tickets up to Saturday night was considerably under the average.

MONDAY.

On Monday the Departments all adjourned from Plymouth to Devonport, and a further re-distribution of rooms took place. The Address was delivered in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, by Dr. Acland, President of the Health Department, and was unusually lengthy, and discursive in character. Dr. Acland said:—"First of all health itself has to be considered in its fundamental conception. That is a simple matter enough. A living being is a particle of matter, composed of but few ingredients out of those which compose our planet, arranged in a certain order, and performing certain functions ill and well; if ill, then in ill health; if well, then healthy. The public health does not consist, so to say, in the health of the individuals, but in all those circumstances which affect the body politic. I will take some remote instances. A question as to whether a man had been poisoned or not, would be a question of public health, though affecting, no doubt, the health of particular individuals, and not the health of the country. The term national health includes a further idea: it includes the idea of all circumstances, not only those that affect a nation as a whole, but the whole of the individuals which compose it. Then we have a comparative national health, that health which affects and is affected by the circumstances of the whole world; the nations comparing among themselves the reasons why one nation is more healthy and one less healthy than another, and presenting to the mind the conception of the fluctuations and circumstances of the whole human race. Now, the object of sanitary legislation in any civilized country is a great idea—an idea which many persons will suppose cannot be wisely handed over to common councils or guardians. Whether

this is generally the case or not, I shall show presently. The great circumstances which affect these several ideas are simple. While we in civilized countries cannot do without clothing, fire, and habitation, the happy savage—and it may be my misfortune to believe there are such beings—requires only air, water, and food. Still less such things as are also required in civilized countries—highways, cleansing, and police. The fundamental ideas of health, of public health, of national health, of comparative national health—these ideas are different. I take the fundamental basis of national health to be a wise education."

Enlarging on these principles, he treated of hospitals, of the re-organization of charities, of the genesis and progress of diseases, of sanitary self-government and sanitary state government, requesting, with respect to the latter, that people would not be too hasty and exacting, and warmly eulogizing the labours of Mr. Stansfeld. He was in favour of "a permanent sanitary code, not a mere consolidation" and was prepared to wait the necessary time for the production of this. He concluded in these words:—"There is a class of persons who seem to me to be of opinion that we who are engaged in sanitary work are somewhat fanatical, and occupied in altogether a second-rate employment. I am not in the least afraid of being called a materialist. I believe that by our birth, by our inheritance, by our climate, by our lives, we are what we are; that the great qualities of a people, unless in rare and exceptional instances, depend upon the physique of a nation. Some of the highest of man's qualities have been shown in an eminent degree in days when there was no writing nor any systematic education. We still see that great moral qualities in men are connected, with here and there an exception, with a certain kind of physique. I have known eminent men, who might have rendered far more service to the world than they did, die simply because they were overweighted with work; and I say that there is no possibility of overrating the importance to the world and to our country of fostering and caring for the body of man. It is not only a casket which contains the soul; it is more than that: it is a casket which, under certain conditions, moulds it and modifies it. That casket may be injured by vice, or parents may transmit disease to their children. You may ruin a nation by letting it rush into commercial speculation; you may also ruin it by neglecting the health of its people. As one who has now passed middle life, doing his poor endeavours to promote the health of those with whom he has been brought in contact, I urge upon all not unawares to destroy that most precious gift of God—that health which enables our minds to do good and great work, our duty to our fellow-creatures, our duty to ourselves, and to God."

The Departments met as usual.

(1.) *Jurisprudence*.—The question before this Department was of the liability of railway companies for the errors and shortcomings of their servants, and a paper, leading to a discussion of considerable interest, was contributed on it by Mr. Joseph Brown, Q.C. In another, the Repression of Crime Section, Mr. Serjeant Cox advocated the deterrent principle of punishment, as opposed to the reformatory principle, in most cases.

(2.) *Education*.—Miss Shirreff read a paper 'On what Public Provision ought to be made for the Secondary Education of Girls.' The paper was mainly a description of the efforts that are being made by the National Union for improving the Education of Women to secure for girls better opportunities of higher education. The discussion which followed was as wide of the real subject before the meeting as such discussions usually are, and concluded with a resolution, suggested, not by Miss Shirreff, but by Mr. Pears, Secretary of the Association, urging the President and Vice-President of the Privy Council to re-introduce into Parliament the second part of the Endowed Schools Bill at the earliest opportunity. Another paper, 'On the Object of Women's Education,' was read by Mrs. Amelia Lewis, but was not dis-

cussed, owing to its having been awkwardly placed for hearing after the preceding discussion had closed.

(3.) *Health*.—The pollution of rivers and sewers engaged the attention of the Department on this day. Mr. W. Scott read a paper on the subject, in which he dealt rather freely with the conclusions come to by most other experimenters in the matter, and warmly advocated the system of Prof. Frankland. He stigmatized the well-known A B C system as a "bubble" and a "juggie," and was similarly uncomplimentary in his remarks on the processes of M. Hillé and Dr. Anderson. Mr. Sillar protested in the Section against this wholesale condemnation, and Lord Napier defended Mr. Hope. The discussion was not continued, and a further paper, by Major-General H. G. D. Scott, 'On the Cleansing of Sewers and the Purification of Sewage,' was read without remark.

(4.) *Economy and Trade*.—The special question for discussion here was, "What Principles ought to Regulate Local Taxation and Administration?" Papers on the subject were contributed by Mr. John Scott and Capt. Craigie. In the discussion which followed, Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., Mr. Pell, M.P., Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., Mr. Morrison, M.P., Mr. W. D. Henderson, and others, took part. It would be difficult to condense the variety of opinions expressed, and no general conclusion was come to.

In the evening, the Mayor of Devonport entertained the Association at the Guildhall, Devonport, which was prettily decorated for the occasion.

TUESDAY.

Lord Lichfield was unable to deliver his Address to-day, as proposed, and his place was supplied by Sir John Bowring, who delivered an able and eloquent speech. After it was concluded, the Delegates met.

(1.) *Jurisprudence*.—This Section was well attended, a large number of members assembling to hear Mr. Jenkins on the Colonial Question. After the paper, an animated discussion ensued.

(2.) *Education*.—Miss Shirreff read a paper 'On the Education of Women.'

After an interesting discussion, a resolution was passed, requesting Lord Ripon and Mr. Forster to re-introduce and, if possible, carry the Endowed Schools Bill (Part II.), in order to secure the registry of teachers and the inspection of middle-class schools.

Papers were also read by Mr. C. Spence Bate, 'On Scientific Education in Middle-Class Schools'; Prof. Francis Newman, 'On the Right Curriculum of National Schools'; Miss M. A. Paull, 'On the Education and Employment of the Blind'; and by Mr. W. Beer, 'On the Training System in use in the Royal Navy,' and recommending its application to the Merchant Service.

(3.) *Health*.—Mr. H. Greenway, of Plymouth, read a paper 'On a New Mode of Hospital Construction.' The walls of large hospitals perpetuate infection; each patient should be placed in a separate wooden hut, to be used only for a few years. In large cities, where space was valuable, the hospital should never be more than two stories high, each patient having his own supply of pure atmospheric air, the compartments being made of glass. Warmth should be imparted by heated paraffin oil circulated through small pipes, instead of water.

Mr. Hope, V.C., read a paper 'On some Eccentricities of recent Sanitary Legislation.' He adverted to the conduct of the House of Commons in throwing out the Birmingham Sewage Bill after it had passed the Select Committee, the opposition having been led by two or three interested land-owners. Mr. Hope said he had been requested by the Corporation of Birmingham, to ask the Social Science Association what they intended doing.

Mr. C. Bulteel proposed, Dr. Steward seconded, and the President supported, a resolution referring Mr. Hope's paper to the Council of the Association for their special consideration and action if they thought fit. This was carried.

Mr. E. Vivian read a paper 'On Vital Statistics,' and Mr. W. H. Pearse one 'On Ventilation in Ships.' Mr. W. J. Cooper read a paper 'On the

most Effectual Means of Preserving Purity of Atmosphere.'

(4.) *Economy and Trade.*—A paper was read by Mr. Iltudus Prichard, which went to show that the science which is the especial object of the attention of the Association could be studied to great advantage in the social institutions of India. A paper was then read by Mr. Arthur Arnold, 'On Free Trade in Land.' Mr. Francis Fuller read a paper, entitled 'How to reduce our Poor-Rates.' Mr. A. Hill read a paper, by the Rev. T. Y. Stratton, 'On Suggestions relating to Poor-Law and Insurance of Labourers.' He sketched out a scheme for the establishment of benefit societies in connexion with the Post-Office, adapted to the needs of the labouring classes.

This concluded the business of the Sections.

On the same afternoon a meeting was held at Devonport, when it was resolved to establish a ladies' college in one of the three "towns" for the higher education of women and girls, under the auspices of the Devon and Cornwall Branch of the National Educational Union.

WEDNESDAY.

The Association held its concluding meeting in the morning, at the Devonport Mechanics' Institute, under the presidency of Lord Napier and Ettrick. Mr. Edwin Pears, the General Secretary, read the Report of the Council, which, after recapitulating the proceedings of the Sections, announced that Don Arturo de Marcaortu, ex-Deputy to the Spanish Cortes (who had himself read a paper 'On the Parliament of Nations'), had, through the Association, offered a prize of 300l. for the best essay on the formation of an International Parliament for Europe to settle all disputes between nations. The Report also stated that the meeting of the Congress for 1873 would be held in Norwich, and for 1874 in Glasgow.

The proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

In the afternoon, a large number of members, including several ladies, took advantage of the special facilities afforded by Admiral Hall to inspect the Royal Dockyard of Devonport. Two excursions by water were offered to the choice of the members. A Government steamer left the dockyard to inspect Plymouth Breakwater. The sea, however, being high, the visitors were unable to land, and the steamer continued her course to the River Yealm, ten miles along the coast to the eastward of Plymouth. The steamer *Aérial* left the dockyard with another party for Port Eliot, the residence of the Earl of St. Germains. Visitors were conducted over the mansion and the old church adjacent.

Science Gossip.

WE understand that Messrs. Bailliére, Tindall & Cox will shortly publish a work by Dr. Gordon, C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals, entitled 'Practical Lessons on the Hygiene of the Franco-Prussian War.' Dr. Gordon was sent out officially by Her Majesty's Government.

MESSRS. W. COLLINS & CO. are preparing an extensive series of Elementary and Advanced Text-Books for Students in Science and Art Classes, adapted to the requirements of the South Kensington Syllabus. Amongst the writers will be Profs. Guthrie, Bradley, Tait, Thorpe, Young, Cleland, Reynolds, and Messrs. E. Ray Lankester, Scott Burns, &c.

CONTEMPORANEOUSLY with the English edition of Dr. Charles Darwin's latest work, 'On Expression in Animals,' a German translation of the same, from the pen of C. B. Carus, will be published in Stuttgart, under the title of 'Ch. Darwin, Ueber den Ausdruck der Gemüthsbewegungen bei den Menschen und den Thieren.'

"E." WRITES to us, that our Correspondent is wrong in what he says about Whatton's Life of Jeremiah Horrox. Another Correspondent suggests that "E." should apply for information to the authorities of Emmanuel College.

THE séance of the Académie des Sciences on September 9th was largely devoted to the con-

sideration of several communications relative to the ravages of the *Phylloxera vastatrix* on the vines of Portugal.

L'Institut for September 11th gives the principal portion of M. Dumas' communication, 'On the Action exercised at Red Heat by Carbon and Iron upon Carbonic Acid.' This inquiry has some very important practical bearings.

IN Hardwick's *Science Gossip* we find the following:—"Three weeks ago, some workmen were excavating and forming a reservoir for the waterworks at Moulsey, in Surrey, when, about 30 feet below the surface, they discovered a quantity of silver ore. A specimen of the quartz shown to me appeared to be richly impregnated, the ore running in large veins."

THE Annual Report of the Government Astronomer of Victoria, and the Report of the Board of Visitors to the Observatory, are before us. The success of the great Melbourne telescope is assured by the former, and the publication of drawings of nebulae and other celestial objects obtained by its means, is promised by the latter. Accompanying these Reports, we have Mr. Ellery's 'Monthly Record of the Results of Observations in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, &c.,' taken at the Melbourne Observatory during May, 1872.

'STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND, 1870,' recently published under the authority of the New Zealand Government, shows in a striking manner the progress of this interesting colony. Out of this large volume we can only extract two or three remarkable facts. The population of New Zealand in 1860 was 76,390; in 1870 it had risen to 242,824. The total value of the exports was 4,832,756l.; the value of the exports of gold being 2,157,585l. The quantity of wool exported was 37,039,763 lb., being an increase on 1869 of 9,274,127 lb. The progress of this colony is altogether most satisfactory.

M. WIDEMAN informs the Academy of Sciences of Paris, that in his distillery in Boston he destroys the fusel oil and other empyreumatic bodies contained in raw whisky by means of ozone, and that, when properly diluted with water, this spirit was rapidly converted into vinegar by the action of this peculiar form of oxygen.

DR. S. M. JØRGENSEN communicates to the *Journal für Praktische Chemie*, Nos. 11, 12, for 1872, a monograph on some thallium compounds. It is singularly instructive to read of "cuprotetraammonium thallium iodide," "thallium protocloride mercuric chloride," and the like. Surely the refinements of chemical science are approaching the unintelligible!

MEMBERS and Associates of the Society of Engineers are to visit, on Monday next, the works now in course of construction of the Great Eastern Railway extension to Broad Street, by permission of the engineer, Mr. E. Wilson. On reaching the Shoreditch end of the works, the visitors will proceed by train to the locomotive works of the North London Railway at Bow, which will then be inspected by permission of Mr. W. Adams, the Locomotive Engineer of the Company. The Members and Associates will meet in front of the Broad Street Station at 12 o'clock.

DR. J. W. DRAPER communicates to the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for September some 'Researches in Actino-Chemistry.' This is the first of a promised series of memoirs, and deals with "the distribution of heat in the spectrum." Dr. Draper arrives at the following conclusion, "When a ray falls on an extinguishing surface, heat is produced, but the heat did not pre-exist in the ray." It arose from the stoppage of ether waves, and is a pure instance of the conversion of motion into heat." Is not this stating a little too strongly an hypothesis still requiring confirmation?

THE September number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* contains some valuable geological papers, especially one by Prof. O. C. Marsh,

in continuation of his description of New Tertiary Mammals, discovered by the Yale College expeditions to the Rocky Mountain region.

FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of 'CHRIST LEAVING the PRETORIUM,' with 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Francesca da Rimini,' 'Neophyte,' 'Titania,' &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.

Children in Italian and English Design. By Sydney Colvin. Illustrated. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

THIS is a charming essay upon an excellent subject. Mr. Colvin's style, indeed, lacks repose, and, if often poetical and eloquent, it is, particularly at the outset of the volume, not seldom rather grandiloquent and strained in tone. There is another shortcoming which we feel bound to note, because the spirit of the whole book is fine, and the author is a highly-educated man. Mr. Colvin has forgotten that the mass of readers, and even the select few whom he more particularly addresses, are not prepared by previous study for plunging at once into the middle of the subject he has chosen; and although MM. Rio and Groyer, and others, have dealt with one part of it, our author should, we think, have approached it as a whole, and prefixed to his book an explanatory introduction. Had Mr. Colvin been a less accomplished or a less earnest critic than this book proves him to be, one might suppose that he began his work before he had digested the materials he had gathered, and before he had attained to any very clear notion of his end, or of the illustrations and arguments he was going to employ. As the reader proceeds, the author's purpose becomes clearer, and his style less ornate than at the outset. Notwithstanding this very evident improvement, we fancy that it would have been better had Mr. Colvin placed his Part III. before Part II. In that case the leading and proper part of his essay would have had precedence, while the subsidiary historical part, which is necessary to the complete development of the subject, but not involved in the limited form of the title, would have come last. As it is, the reader is liable to be wearied, if not puzzled, by a superabundance of fancies and learning rather abruptly presented to him at the beginning.

So much for the faults of the book. Its merits are of a high and rare order. Mr. Colvin brings to his task a cultivated intellect and a pure taste, together with much knowledge and industry. The text is illustrated by tolerable photographs, from designs by Flaxman, Correggio, M. Antonio, Blake, Stothard, and L. della Robbia; and with capital little woodcuts of groups, and single figures of children. Altogether this is one of the few works on artistic subjects which artists will care to read: to the general student and the amateur it will open many new and delightful veins of thought and fancy.

The essay begins with a general history of childhood, as represented in ancient art, especially as it is dealt with in reference to the Infant Christ, St. John, angels, and cherubim. Apart from the question of style, there is in this part much that is charming and full of thought. A general idea of this portion of the Essay may be obtained from the following extract:—

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"From the first, whether it be God-in-Man that the artist has to express, whether it be the child-Baptist, whether it be the celestial choirs, or whether, again, it is merely the antique emblems of Love and Nature revived as an ornamental fancy, it is evidently something different from common children as children, the clothed and crying young of mortals, that he is concerned to represent. This reconciliation of the two opposing or parted types, with all their minor manifestations, Pagan and Christian, in the hands of the Mantegnas, the Michelangelos, the Titians, the Correggios, created a glorious and poetically complete ideal of the imagination, but left the humble, actual child as insufficiently represented as ever. That, then, is my first point for the present purpose:—that ancient design, with its superb abstract forms derived from children and founded on them, was prevented, on the one hand, by its Christian and spiritual pre-occupation, on the other by its Pagan and physical pre-occupation, and presently by its fusion of the two, from having any type or treatment of children which could be quite free, real, or simple, which could recognize their whole human nature, and not leave part of it out, and transcend or force the rest according to prescribed superhuman or mythological conditions."

Having thus cleared the subject of one part of its encumbrances, the author proceeds to show that he is justified in believing that English artists have dealt with childhood as a theme for design, in a way which is more simple and natural than that which obtained with their forerunners. We agree with Mr. Colvin in his general interpretation of the course of Ancient, Mediæval and Renaissance art of this kind, yet we fancy that he might have made more than he has done of Michael Angelo's bas-reliefs, the famous groups of the Virgin and Child, one of which is in possession of the Royal Academy. The children in these works seem, if we rightly understand them, to prefigure much that Blake displayed with a charm which no one has explained more happily than Mr. Colvin; much too that we have been accustomed to recognize in Stothard's innumerable and beautiful designs; and, above all, to find distinctly expressed in what Flaxman has left us.

Two examples of child-painting are recalled to our minds by this essay. They were at Leeds a few years ago, both small paintings, both of uncertain origin—one being in the manner of Correggio in its design, but having a "romantic" spirit which his works never show; it was called 'A Dance of Children,' the other was ascribed to Da Vinci,—an artist whom, as a painter of children, Mr. Colvin does not mention,—and represented Christ and St. John, as babes, seated in a landscape, and embracing. Both these paintings, the latter especially, conformed in their inspirations to what our author, in the above-quoted paragraph, has so carefully described as the orthodox manner before Blake and Stothard modified the modes which were in vogue for the art treatment of children. The latter example, however it might resemble the works of Correggio, was modern, or had been modernized. Before quitting this part of the subject, and dealing with this application of art as it was before Blake took it in hand, we may notice that Mr. Colvin has been particularly happy in more than one of his literary illustrations,—for instance, in his quotation of Ambrose Philips's pretty verses.

What may be called our author's general views of childhood, as a theme for modern design, appears from this passage:—

"The unnameable—for what then is it, or how shall it be defined, this modern reduplication of delight in children, apart from the general paternal instincts, and over and above all pleasure taken in the fair physical looks of the creature?—this half humorous tenderness for what is touching, because it is rudimentary and adorable, though it is absurd and tiresome?—this pleased observance and observation which the developed extends to the undeveloped human person?—nay, this sacred and exquisite delight and regard towards a child, made up as much of awe as of fun at the 'heavenly fool' which he is, with the felicities and happier errors of his uncertain tongue, with the touching appeal of his dependence and curiosity, with his turns of confident wisdom and trembling perplexity; made up of gratitude for innocent confidences and unearned caresses, and sweet inarticulate sympathy in distress—of happiness at the sight of a gaiety which cancels experience and revives forgotten enchantments—of emotions at the accent of a purity which seems sometimes to ring from among the very stars, and shame us with a sense of earth and exile—of longing to bend to the uses of the world, yet without infringement of its happy liberty, the little nature absorbed in self—of watching the dawn of character, and tracing the mimic soul through storm and sunshine of its innocent unreasonable passions in poignant succession—of delight in the present and wonder in the future—of compassion, patronage, admiration, amusement, and companionship, the more endeared by its imperfection. Small use trying to say what it is; only one can see the influence of it dawning in English literature as well, at the same time as English art gives it a full and unembarrassed expression."

Mr. Colvin considers that the social, and, as we may add, the political state of society in the (later half of the 17th) last century must have been favourable to what one may call the recognition of childhood in art and literature. Of this there can be no doubt; it is proved by a thousand pictures, poems, plays, and tales. We do not, however, believe that this halcyon time was allowed to exist for individuals after they passed the period of childhood; youth and adolescence were given over to tyrannies which manhood revenged.

Our author, having reviewed the history of art as applied to the illustration of childhood, comes to the main points of his theme, and shows unusual refinement of feeling and delicate power of analysis in his critique of Blake as a painter of infancy. The description of childhood which we have just quoted is almost as applicable to Blake as to infancy. That artist's very crudities and absurdities, and surely these were numerous, cease to be offences against taste and common-sense the moment we recognize that the so-called "mystical painter" was an enlarged child in the sense which Mr. Colvin has recognized so finely. The fact is, that more than half of what Blake produced, only to torment the souls of his many worshippers, is infantile nonsense, exquisite by chance, preposterous if tried by reason or tested by simple feeling. Yet we must not presume to study even this portion of Blake's labours with an affectation of compassion; rather let us seek to recognize in him "the accent of a purity which seems sometimes to ring from among the very stars, and shame us with a sense of earth and exile." Blake was certainly fitted to be the most happy expositor of childhood, and he performed his office with an intensity and seriousness, and even, as Mr. Colvin says, with a sorrowfulness, which are not less a part of infancy than its glee, grace, and purity.

Next to the essay on Blake, is an excellent one on Stothard as a depicter of children. A passage in the analysis of Flaxman's art as applied to childhood, which follows the account of Stothard, is extremely happy:—

"The sculptor," says Mr. Colvin, "has the sense of the architectonic where Stothard has the sense of the picturesque; unlike Stothard, he works in an atmosphere above that of historical and romantic associations, in which ancient and modern are reconciled under an almost identical ideal; in the midst of Stothard's simplicity there is a serene luxuriance, in the simplicity of Flaxman there is a reserve of one who refuses to luxuriate."

This statement is, of course, sufficiently trite at bottom, and is little, if anything, than a way of saying that the painter designed as a painter, and the sculptor as a sculptor; yet it is completely just, and the turn of expression is fortunate, and indicates culture applied with rare tact to artistic criticism. The estimate of Flaxman's art is also true and correct.

Finally, we may say that this charming book is fitted to be a gift of a very acceptable kind, delightful for a lady, enjoyable by a youth, worthy of a man. It is far above the literary and artistic level of gift-books generally, and so elegant and simple, that, apart from its unfortunately laboured opening, it should be equally welcome to the student and the general reader.

Peaks in Pen and Pencil, for Students of Alpine Scenery. By Elijah Walton. (Longmans & Co.)

We have often reviewed publications of this kind, the productions of popular drawing-masters, but the more we have seen of them the stronger has our conviction become, that the only people they can possibly benefit are the authors and publishers. There is a fallacy at the outset, in the attempt to teach students to draw by books and illustrations. Drawing is the result of long training of the eye and hand. Proficiency can be obtained by practice alone; the instructor must adapt his advice to the ever-varying circumstances before him, which no book can do; and all a teacher of drawing can attempt is, to correct the errors and shorten the studies of the tyro,—for from beginning to end the tyro must work for himself. The aspect of such books almost forbids us to suppose that the authors set to work with an idea of being useful. How can one entertain such a belief in the face of a big folio like this, which measures more than 19 x 14 inches, and weighs probably about seven pounds? A book to be really serviceable to anyone about to draw mountain forms from nature,—and we do not see the good of drawing them from anything but nature,—must be portable, must neither require a table to lie on, nor a wheelbarrow for transport. To such persons as Mr. Walton professes a desire to aid, what good can come from this tome, with all its preposterous luxury of margins, binding, thick paper, and big type? It is not that our author's sketches, which are of the slightest, are so large that all this space was needed for their display; on the contrary, they would very well suit royal octavo pages, requiring 7 x 10 inches of paper, with commensurate diminution of weight and cost. There is nothing in the text which demands such big type, five lines of which on a page of 19 x 14 inches, see page 21, would not we think, under any circumstances, be enough of even a good thing. The illustrations themselves, the existence of which serves to justify the publication, are not of more than average excellence. They are specimens of drawing-masters' draughtsmanship, which is a very different thing from that of artists; and when we find Mr. Walton condemning, as well as apologizing for the draughtsmanship of Mr. Ruskin, an admirable artist in mountain subjects, we are disposed to laugh. On the other hand, Mr. Walton gives a good deal of commonplace counsel that is tolerably satisfactory, and his book is some-

what more valuable than the greater number of its fellows, but we regard both it and them as useless.

Patterns for Turning; comprising Elliptical and other Figures cut on the Lathe without the use of any Ornamental Chuck. By H. W. Elphinstone. Illustrated. (Murray.)

This book is eminently practical, and must be studied tool in hand. Mr. Elphinstone is a thorough-going enthusiast; in his work he carries his ideas respecting the very simple craft of the lathe to an extreme, and furnishes a great number of examples which he considers beautiful, and which are certainly ingeniously produced.

Fine-Art Gossip.

A PICTURE, which purports to represent the marriage of Shakspeare and Anne Hathaway, has lately come into the possession of Mr. Malam of Scarborough. In the top corner, on the left hand, is the following legend:—

Rare Lynnings with us dothe make appere
The marriage of Anne Hathaway with William Shakespere.

15—

Two figures are in the foreground—a man and a woman, supposed by the owner to be the father and mother of Anne Hathaway. The former weighs, in a pair of scales, some gold and silver lying on a table, and the latter checks the process by counting the links of a chain. In an inner room, seen through a doorway, the marriage ceremony is going on. The theory put forward is that the picture, if not painted at the time of the event, was executed early in the seventeenth century, when Shakspeare had become famous. We question whether this idea be tenable. The two figures in the foreground are probably portraits; but it seems doubtful whether the marriage group formed a portion of the original work; and, even if it did, whether the figures have not been altered. They certainly seem to have been considerably touched. The work will, we believe, be submitted to experts for examination.

LORD LONDESBOURGH has lent to the Dublin Exhibition the collection of arms and armour formed many years since by the late Lord Londesborough. His Lordship has included in his contribution several cabinets of coins of the Greek, Roman, British, Saxon, and English periods; some books of autographs of the royal families of England and France, celebrated Englishmen, &c.; ivory hunting and drinking horns, specimens of knives, forks, and spoons used in early times.

A CORRESPONDENT sends a warning as follows:—“Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the authorities of Westminster Abbey to the insecure manner in which some of their priceless documents are at present displayed in the Chapter-House. The cases are of the roughest description, are certainly by no means dust-proof, and are, it would seem, always freely exposed to broad daylight.”

A PORTRAIT of Delacroix, painted by himself, has recently been placed in the Louvre, in the Salle des Sept-Cheminees. This painting has been presented to the Louvre, by Mdlle. Joséphine Le Guillou, who was the devoted servant of the artist.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—“I regret to calendar the disgraceful fact that the British nob has commenced a campaign against our most famous monument, that will end, unless he be arrested, in its destruction. Some persons, whom we forbear to characterize as they deserve, have been devoting their names to infamy, with their own hand, by cutting them on the pillars of Stonehenge. If this vandalism is unchecked, the end is certain. The letters are not mere scratches (though these are to be found also), but purposed hard work, like that of the grave-digger, or the cutter of epitaphs. The monument ought to have a guardian.” We were in hopes that some steps recently taken would preserve this monument. The damage above described proves, however, that these well-meant precautions must be supplemented by others still more stringent.

MUSIC

BALLADS AND SONGS.

1. *La Farfalla.* By A. D. Maton. (Cramer & Co.)
2. *Memory.* By J. L. Hatton. (Ashdown & Parry.)
3. *The Land of the Setting Sun (Duet).* By Henry Smart. (Cramer & Co.)
4. *The Young Mountaineer.* By Alberto Ran-degger. (Same publishers.)
5. *O, when I List to that Sweet Voice.* By Alfred Aubrey. (Jeffreys.)
6. *M'Intendi.* By E. Paladilhe. (Ashdown & Parry.)
7. *Damask Roses.* By W. F. Taylor. (Cramer & Co.)
8. *She Sleeps.* By James F. Simpson. (Same publishers.)

THESE songs are above the ordinary run of that fatiguing and oftentimes ridiculous specimen of musical composition called the pure native English ballad. They vary in merit, but there is sense together with good taste in them; and music may be said to be exercising its real functions in manifesting the power of melody and its high uses in the expression of sentiment and situation. No. 1, on the Butterfly-Waltz time and waltz frame, is a song worth both singing and hearing. Signor Maton is a good musician and sound workman. In No. 2, Mr. Hatton is himself, but he favours us with no novelty; still the song is good. No. 3, the Duet by Henry Smart, is tuneful, but laboured. Sudden and causeless modulations simply dwarf and contract, and are never stirring. No. 4 is a bold, jolly, boisterous strain, put together in a musician-like way, and no doubt does all that is required of it. No. 5, by Alfred Aubrey, is distilled from foregone conclusions, yet it possesses spirit and some little heartiness which are agreeable. Mr. Aubrey may yet develop a little originality. No. 6, a *cancione popolare*, is pretty, and its method of procedure shows the composer can handle a trifle in the right spirit. Mr. W. F. Taylor has done better work than No. 7; it is undeveloped, but there is no subject to treat in it; and it is saturated with commonplace from first to last. In No. 8, Mr. Simpson sets his loom to move after a well-known pattern, still he weaves his web with variations and some new characters. At present he has no power of vivifying or exalting his subject, but he shows promise; and trials of expedients, experience, and mistakes, may lead to a sense of judgment and propriety, and some day to power and excellence.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

As the oratorio of ‘St. Peter,’ the music by Sir Julius Benedict, the Scriptural text by the late Mr. Henry Chorley, altered and revised by Mr. J. Bennett, and the jubilant ‘Te Deum,’ composed by Mr. A. Sullivan, to celebrate the recovery of the Prince of Wales, are works which had not been heard at Norwich, the General Committee of the Seventeenth Triennial Musical Festival, celebrated this week, was fully justified in selecting them for performance, in addition to the ‘Elijah’ of Mendelssohn, the ‘Creation’ of Haydn (first and second parts), and the ‘Messiah’ of Handel. The status of Sir J. Benedict and Mr. A. Sullivan as composers entitled them to the distinction bestowed on them. The long services of Sir Julius as conductor of the meetings for so many years, and the fact that the heir apparent has a residence in Norfolk, were also, doubtless, considerations which had their due weight, apart from the actual merits of either the ‘St. Peter’ or the ‘Te Deum.’ Into a renewed review of those productions it would be useless to go in these columns, nor will it be expedient to speculate on the chances of their maintaining a position as works of art. Each composer conducted his own work, and each had the advantage of an effective band, a capital choir, and of leading singers who were able exponents of their respective parts. It

is needless, perhaps, to record that the Norwich audiences testified their full approval of the two compositions. We may dismiss this portion of the week’s programme by stating that we still think, with Mendelssohn, that the Gospel cannot be advantageously set in oratorio without the presence of the Saviour, and that new ‘Te Deums’ had better be left alone until the advent of another Handel. The fame of Sir Julius Benedict will not rest on ‘St. Peter,’ and the reputation of Mr. A. Sullivan will not be increased by his hymn of glorification.

The actual novelties for the London amateurs were contained in the schemes of the three evening concerts; and these comprised a secular cantata, ‘Outward Bound,’ words by Mr. John Oxenford, and the music by the practised hand of one of the most eminent, if not the most eminent, of our musicians; a Festival Overture, in G , by Mr. F. H. Cowen; a *Scena*, with chorus, by Dr. E. Bunnett, called ‘Rhineland’; an Andante for orchestra, with clarinet obbligato, by Alice Marie Smith (Mrs. White); the *allegro* and *scherzo* of a new Symphony in G minor, by Sir J. Benedict; a new overture, ‘Endymion,’ by Mr. King Hall; and a new song, ‘Guinevere,’ by Mr. A. Sullivan. To this list must be added a new ballad, ‘Marguerite,’ by Mr. F. H. Cowen, which was composed only recently, and was heard in Norwich for the first time. Here is matter enough to entitle the Norwich Committee to every credit for affording both tried and untried musicians an opportunity of being heard. We wish success had attended all the compositions, but casualties in the strife of art are more numerous than even in the world of war. In the musical lottery, infinitely more blanks are drawn than prizes. ‘Outward Bound,’ despite its attractive libretto, clever orchestration, spirited choruses, and poetical conception, did not make any marked impression on the auditory. The cantata, the scene is in Yarmouth Roads, has five sections: “The Embarkation,” “The Sailor’s Wife,” “Weighing Anchor,” “The Mermaid,” “The Sailor and his Messmates,” and “The Storm.” These titles to the numbers almost tell the action. A few bars of introduction in D major, in six-eight time, lead to a vivacious opening chorus, in which some of the words of the sailors are paradoxical enough. The song for the contralto in G minor (No. 2) is decidedly the most sympathetic of the solos, and will be popular with all wives and mothers parting from their sailor relatives, for who can resist the maternal lament—

Babe, who smil’st at every tear,
Know’st not what I say,
Look a prayer for father dear,—
Pray child, pray!

Madame Patey sang this ballad nicely, although she had a severe cold. No. 3, in C major, “Weighing Anchor,” an unaccompanied four-part song, tenors and basses, is spirited; and being both nautical—it refers to Nelson—and national—there are shouts of “Britannia and our Queen,”—will find its way to choral societies—the more distant ones specially, as these domestic ditties and patriotic appeals do. Then comes the unfortunate fourth number, the “Mermaid’s Song,” with chorus, which will wreck this cantata, if given in its entirety. Mr. Macfarren has selected the key of B major, and has invested the theme with a series of florid divisions, which, even if within the reach of an expert executant, are ineffective, since they are in point of fact, unvocal. It is a great pity, for the notion of the composer, that the Mermaid warbles on the waters whilst the crew in a trembling choral undercurrent express their fears, is really poetical, and if the soprano solo had been but practicable, the effect would have been great. Madame Florence Lancia (who sang for Madame Core de Wilhorst, absent from indisposition) did her best with the scales, the severity of which, however, precluded the possibility of a success. No. 5 was a prosy exhortation, in E flat, of the Sailor (Mr. Cumming) exhorting his Messmates not to be superstitious; the crew respond to their superior’s dictum, that “Tis ever Friday’s custom to bring Saturday,” and that if they view the “star thro’ mem’ry’s glass, you’ll soon be right

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again," suggesting also the toast, "Our Wives and Sweethearts," by declaring that

On Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and all the days before, We'll drink the toast with three times three, and throw in one cheer more.

No. 6, the *finale*, winds up with the storm movement, depicted instrumentally and vocally, with solos by Mesdames Lancia and Patey, and Mr. Cummings; but again the Mermaid's scales marred the ensemble intended by the composer, who has some fine movements in the striking of the ship, the launching of the lifeboat, the saving of the crew, and the concluding prayer of thanksgiving. Mr. Macfarren will do well to re-write the Mermaid's music at once, and if that be done, the cantata may become popular.

As regards the instrumental novelties, the *scherzo* of the symphony in E flat, by Sir J. Benedict, is a gem, full of fancy, and scored with piquant points: the first movement is long and discursive, and requires revision and abbreviation. Mrs. White's *Andante* is flowing, melodious, and elegant—rather Auberish, perhaps, in its *motif*, but it affords our most skilful clarinetist (Mr. Lazarus) the opportunity of displaying consummate skill in execution, combined with the purest and richest tones for an instrument requiring such delicate handling. Mr. Cowen's festival overture is lively, with some nice writing for the wood and stringed, but the themes are decidedly French—a mixture of Auber and Offenbach, the latter predominating. Dr. Bennett might just as well have called his "Rheinland" *scena* Yarland, for it is more suggestive of the local river than of the Teutonic stream: it is thoroughly commonplace. It is so rare in these days to meet with a sterling ballad, that we can unreservedly congratulate Messrs. Sullivan and Cowen on two pronounced successes. The setting of "Guinevere" (assigned to Mlle. Tietjens) is the work of a musician who has been imbued fully with the profound pathos of the poem, and musical imagery is sustained by an instrumental undercurrent of surpassing skill. It is quite an inspiration, and revives the belief in the future of Mr. Sullivan which his early works inspired. If Mr. Cowen be as fortunate in his forthcoming symphony as he has been in the ballad of "Marguerite," he will certainly attain to the high position which we have always said he may achieve. The words, by Mr. Bowles, are peculiar. Marguerite asks herself if she is really loved, and the refrain to the English is in French—

Mon amant m'aime un peu, beaucoup
Passionnément—pas du tout.

The poetic points made by the musician are in its refrain, especially on the last line—the first words with emphasis, the *pas du tout* whisperingly. It is a charming conception, and, as sung by Madame Trebelli-Bettini, made a deep impression.

Next week, our summary of the performers will complete the record of a meeting the artistic attractions of which have been many, although it was not unattended with vicissitudes. First, there was the illness of Mr. Sims Reeves at Spa, which necessitated the engagement of Mr. Lloyd, to take the music allotted to Mr. Cummings, whilst to the latter, who is always ready for any work, fell the pieces assigned to Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge being the other tenor. Madame Florence Lancia ably undertook the music originally given to Madame Cora de Wilhorst, the other leading sopranos being Mlle. Tietjens and Mlle. Albani—the latter having only one piece of sacred music, "Angels ever bright and fair." Mr. Santley and Mr. Patey divided the music of the bass parts; but the services of the former, as also those of the majority of the band, were nearly wholly lost. When the Worcester Festival contingent of artists was returning, the van of their train was run into by a luggage train, and the collision caused the destruction of several valuable instruments. There was a disappointment at the giving of the "Elijah" on Wednesday morning. Mlle. Tietjens, who, on the previous evening, had sung the "Der Freischütz" *scena* of Agatha in her grandest style, was unable to sing, and Madame Lancia performed the whole of the

soprano part in most creditable style, although she had had no rehearsal. A Norwich Cathedral boy, who sang in Bach's "Passion" in Westminster Abbey, had the soprano part in the trio, "Lift thine eyes," which was re-demanded. Madame Patey had also to repeat the aria, "O, rest in the Lord." The singing of the music of the Prophet, by Mr. Santley, was more finished and impressive than at any former period, and the tenor music was done justice to by Messrs. Cummings and Lloyd.

THE THREE-CHOIR FESTIVALS.

As the centenary and a half of the Three-Choir Festivals will be celebrated in Hereford in 1873, it may be as well to draw attention to the inordinate length of the programmes at the late Worcester meeting. On two mornings, the performances began at half-past eleven o'clock, and it was four o'clock before they were at an end. True there were long "waits," to afford time for the luncheons, which have not been abolished like the balls. Indeed, the cessation of the latter has been seemingly compensated for by the increased duration of the former. The consequences of crowding such an excess of music into the schemes were felt in the last portions, for all the executants were apparently resolved to scramble through the concluding pieces as rapidly as possible. We do not wonder at this, for they had to reserve some of their strength for the evening concerts, and there was little time given them to recruit. At night the pace of the orchestral items was express speed, the players in the overtures being resolved to get through the work as quickly as their breath and fingers would allow them. The G minor Symphony fortunately escaped the scramble; but although the times were good, the repeats were omitted. The execution of the selections from the "Idomeneo" of Mozart, the "Allegro" and "Pensieroso" of Handel, and the "Ruins of Athens" of Beethoven, was but chequered, and we need scarcely add that as the "Lobgesang" followed Bach's "Passion Music," and the first and second parts of the "Creation" were given after Hummel's "Mass," and sixteen numbers from Handel's "Samson," fatigue was but too often evident. Whether Bach's music will ever gain a permanent position at the Three-Choir Festivals may be doubted. As it is excessively intricate, and exacts such careful rehearsals, it must exclude all novelties whenever it is presented. Besides, it is unvocal. It is most trying and most ungrateful music for the solo singers, who are kept in a perpetual state of fear lest they should make a slip in the distressing intervals and never-ceasing accidents. It is a work, in fact, which (profound as is its pathos, colossal as are some of the choruses, devotional as are the chorales) it is fatiguing to follow.

Watching the physiognomy of the Worcester congregation, when listening to the "Passion" passages, we could easily perceive their exhaustion at the end; the sudden rise *en masse* of the listeners betrayed their want of interest in the music, and yet the "cuts" in the scores were numerous, and the performance lasted only about two hours and twenty minutes.

The interpretation, on the whole, was the best yet heard, either in town or country. The Cathedral itself had something to do with the solemnity of the execution; but the four principals did wonders with their difficult parts—Mesdames Lemmens and Patey, Messrs. Lloyd and Santley. Would it not be as well, if Bach's Service—for such it is—be given again, to try the experiment of performing it as it is done in Germany on Good Friday, when the two orchestras and the two choirs are separated, and the congregation is permitted to join in the chorales? In that case, perhaps, Bach's "Passion" might be heard yearly in many cathedrals during the Holy Week. Instead of being a periodical performance, it might become a permanent part of Divine worship; for to give the work except in that form is a profanation: it ought not to be executed in any secular hall. For the student and musician, the oratorio will always be a fine study in the closet. That additional force could be imparted to its execution by a conductor with

the gift of vivid colouring, and that it requires the application of the resources of modern orchestration to the accompaniments, may be accepted as the general opinion of professors and amateurs.

The past Worcester Festival has introduced only one new singer, Miss Alice Fairman. With her fine voice, the young lady gets on well in her solos, but she has much to acquire in concerted pieces—above all, steadiness and confidence, without which no artist can attack part-singing.

On the whole, the meeting was not animated, owing to the absence of novelty; for the revival of Hummel's "Mass" failed of itself—captivating as the work is—to create any great sensation. Financially, the falling off from the returns of 1869 is great, for the total attendances at the Cathedral were only 8,350 as against 9,177, and at the Concerts, 2,153 against 2,389. Then, at the Cathedral doors (the entire amount collected is applied to the diocesan charity), the sum was 865*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* as against 922*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* in 1869. The officials, however, expect that no call will be made upon the Stewards beyond their customary fee.

It is a curious fact that Canon Barry, who, in his sermon, advocated the oratorio services, should be the brother of Mr. E. M. Barry, the architect of the Covent Garden Opera-house; and that, as we remarked last week, the chief opponent of these services should be the proprietor of Her Majesty's Opera-house, Earl Dudley.

Musical Gossip.

At the Crystal Palace last Saturday (14th) M. Offenbach's "Rose of Auvergne" was followed by Mr. Sullivan's "Cox and Box," the latter sustained by Messrs. Shore, Cotte, and Temple.

The concert next Monday at the Royal Albert Hall will be operatic and martial, five military bands being engaged for the military music; the singers will be Mesdames Tietjens, Sinico, Murska, and Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Campanini, Campobello, Borella, and Foli. Next Wednesday the "Messiah" will be given, with Mesdames Tietjens and Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Foli and Mr. Cummings. Next Friday Mlle. Marimon will be added to the other artists. Mr. Cusins will be conductor.

A Church Choral Society of London, with the Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley as President, has been formed, to afford aid to church choirs and to assist organ funds.

The Tonic Sol-Fa Association gathered 3,000 certificated singers at their last Crystal Palace concert.

From Italy we hear every week of new operas in various towns; Signor Pontoglio has produced "La Notte di Natale" at Bergamo; Signor Enrico Pepo, husband of the contralto, has a new work, "L'Amore a Fresca," for the Teatro Rossini, at Naples.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA is in the island of Ischia, near Naples, and will leave next month for Germany.

HERR WAGNER'S "Tannhäuser" is to be produced at Bologna; Rossini's "Mose" is to be revived.

HERR WACHTEL is singing at the Imperial Opera-house in Vienna, where a posthumous opera by the late Döhler, the pianist, entitled "Tankred," will be brought out.

M. JULES SIMON, the French Minister, has taken in hand the reformation of the songs of the working classes. He has called upon the Principal of the Paris Conservatoire (M. Ambroise Thomas) to supply a collection of solos, duets, and concerted pieces, by the great composers of sacred and musical works, for the use of the people, in order to displace the vulgar, commonplace, and lugubrious compositions, now sung by operatives and peasants. It is a pity there is no "Simon Pure" here to take the same course with our Music Halls.

THE Paris *Revue et Gazette Musicale* states that a caravan of Parisian artistes left the capital on

the 14th inst., to be present in Vienna at the first performance of M. Offenbach's 'Corsaire Noir,' which was to have been produced last Thursday (the 18th inst.), at the An der Wien Theatre.

HERR DR. FERDINAND HILLER, the Kapellmeister, has addressed a letter to the *Cologne Gazette*, protesting against the statement in that journal, that Herr Wagner is coming into "the camp of his opponents," inasmuch as 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin' have been successfully executed Cologne for some years, and Dr. Hiller has himself introduced his 'Faust' overture, the Prologue to the 'Master Singers,' the 'Imperial March,' &c., at concerts. As a conductor, Herr Wagner will be welcome at Cologne. Herr Hiller, however, adds emphatically that he decidedly disapproves of the greater portion of what Herr Wagner has written, composed, and undertaken.

MADAME PAULINE LUCCA (the Baroness von Rahden) is denounced in the Berlin play-bills as "contract-breaking," by having departed for the United States, and this denunciation will have the effect of excluding her from all the theatres in Germany. Her children and parents have gone with her, but not her husband, from whom she has been separated. In a letter addressed to the *Fremdenblatt*, Madame Lucca assigns as the cause of her departure from Berlin, the persistent attacks made upon her by a cabal devoted to the interest of a rival *prima donna* (Madame Mallinger).

THE *doyen* of the Professors of Music in Germany is Herr Frederic Wiegke, the father of Madame Clara Schumann, who has just celebrated his eighty-seventh year.

THE sole survivor of the artists who formed the cast of Weber's 'Der Freischütz' when that work was produced in Berlin, Madame Caroline Seidler, a celebrated singer, died in that capital on the 4th inst., in her seventy-eighth year.

SIGNOR MERCURI was called for forty times at the first representation of his new opera, 'Adelaida,' at San Marino; the singers were Mesdames Barlani-Dini and Cortesi, Signori Carpi (tenor), Sterbini (baritone), and L. Miller (basso).

DRAMA

SHAKSPERE AND DR. TRESHAM D. GREGG.
Queen Elizabeth; or, the Origin of Shakespeare: a Drama, in Five Acts, after the Elizabethan Model. By Tresham D. Gregg, D.D. (Macintosh & Co.)

DR. TRESHAM D. GREGG does not like Mr. Horace Greely. At least he likes General Ulysses Grant better, for he dedicates his book to his Excellency, and prays, "with the salutations of a Priest of the Most High God," that his presidency may be prolonged. But he also dedicates it to the Emperor of Germany, and, in the same capacity, expresses a hope that His Majesty may become the Wandering Jew, or, at least, that he may "live for ever." As a rule, a single Prince or President is, we submit, enough for a book. On this occasion, however, it is only proper there should be one of each. The magnitude of its scope, the high quality and vast number of its characters, and the extraordinary form in which it has been cast, make the drama of such exceptional importance that, had the honour of dedication been divided among a dozen potentates of the Protestant persuasion, each of them might be proud of his share in the distinction. Dr. Gregg tells us his work is "after the Elizabethan model." This is only the Doctor's modesty. 'Queen Elizabeth; or, the Origin of Shakespeare,' is unlike any other drama ever written. It is originality itself. Occasionally in its treatment it reminds us of Goethe's 'Faust.' After

what is termed a "Prologema," written on the model of a chapter in the Book of Chronicles, and a Prologue, written on no existing model, we come to the First Act, which is "A Celestial Scene," with "corresponding harmony heard in the distance." Thence we reach London, just as Queen Elizabeth is making her entrance into the city, and find one citizen chaff another with such a new and original query as this—"Does the maternal parent, fraught with affection, know that you've broke forth from the genial roof-tree?" Then we follow the Queen to the Tower, where she takes her place in a chariot of state, "covered with crimson velvet, ordinance, flourish of trumpets and drums," and, having made a speech of two pages, at which the people cheer "dispersedly," the scene becomes "a moving panorama of the Queen's progress to Westminster." This scene, and many more, especially that described as "the *mise en scène* of the nobility, and twelve poor persons seated," are evidently the offspring of a more than normally fertile imagination. In some, only one person appears, and he talks to himself through several pages of highly impassioned soliloquy. The genius of the Doctor, however, is seen to best advantage in his homely and humorous dialogue. Here, for instance, is a scene in the House of Sir Harry Brewer in London, from which we may learn the sort of conversation that flowed in the days of Queen Bess:—

ENTER SIR HARRY BREWER, LADY URSULINA BREWER, LOVEL, OTWAY, PETERS, NOTT, PIPER, TILE, BROWN, JONES, ROBINSON, O'NEILL—*They take their seats.*

SIR H. BREWER. Now, take your seats all about the table, and mark well exactly our position. (*To LADY URSULINA.*) Give them the sketches. Has she given you the sketches?

ALL (*dispersedly*). Yes, thank you. Oh, yes, we're all supplied.

SIR H. BREWER. Are all supplied by her?

ALL (*dispersedly*). Of course; certainly; thanks; we're all supplied.

SIR H. BREWER. Now then, observe the sketch. The Queen of Scots is loose.

ALL (*dispersedly*). Is she? Not yet. Indeed!

I thought not. Well, well. What a thing!

SIR H. BREWER. Now, suppose she is—or suppose she is not. Well, if she is not she may be. Don't you admit that she may be?

ALL (*dispersedly*). Certainly; yes; she may be; of course; that is possible.

SIR H. BREWER. Well, then, suppose she is.

LADY URSUL. But she is not.

SIR H. BREWER. How stupid of you. (*To the rest.*) May she not be?

ALL. Certainly.

SIR H. BREWER (*to LADY URSUL.*). You see they all say, Certainly. May she not be you?

LADY URSUL. Well, be it so.

SIR H. BREWER. You don't half like it—but may it not be so?

ALL (*dispersedly*). Certainly; of course; she may be hereafter; she may be.

SIR H. BREWER. Now, then, take the case that it is so. Look now at the plan. (*They inspect the plan.*) Do you see the hat in the centre?

NOTT. Is it in the centre of the hat?

LADY URSUL (*aside*). How very stupid.

SIR H. BREWER (*aside*). Yes, it is very. No, no, in the centre of the plan. Do you see it all?

ALL (*dispersedly*). Yes; no; certainly; not at all; to be sure; of course; the hat is in the centre, is it?

O'NEILL. May I ask a question?

SIR HARRY and LADY URSUL. Of course you may; what is it?

O'NEILL. There are a great many hats in the hall; which is it?

SIR H. BREWER. Hats in the hall! Dear, dear—it's the hat in the picture, in the plan. Now do you understand?

O'NEILL (*laughing*). Now I understand;

We agree with O'Neill that Sir Harry was just the sort of man to set a team of six horses to draw a market cart containing half a bushel of malt and a clutch of young geese. The effect of several people in a conversation speaking "dispersedly" must be great, for the Doctor, who knows best, makes all his people do everything "dispersedly." Queen Elizabeth gets up a wit combat at Kenilworth, between young Shakespeare and young Bacon, and the courtiers then talk dispersedly with a vengeance. As the boys enter, the Queen poses them with the question, "What is life?"—

F. BACON. A germ by heaven quicken'd to potency.

SHAKES. An atom fraught with power by the skies,

To turn by fate again to vanity.

Q. ELIZ. And what is death?

BACON. The Omega of life.

SHAKES. The final Zed of life's sad alphabet.

Upon which the "Lords, dispersedly," exclaim, "Excellent well. Very good, indeed. Both good. Both capital." The royal questions proceed, the Lords (dispersedly) making on each the same observations. At last, the Queen, holding forth a piece of wax, inquires, "What is wax?" Bacon, like a sly fellow, tries to shirk the question. "There is a mystery in wax," says he; "wax is nothing, wax is everything." Shakespeare does not so; he bursts into song:—

SHAKES. Wax turns night to brilliant day, Wax brings beauty into play, Wax is in the earth, in the stars, in the sea, Who breathes through wax in worthiness, has immortality.

Upon which the Lords (dispersedly) exclaim: "Excellent good—very singular good indeed, but I prefer the queen's favourite—He's more solid. They're both good, very."

Several other questions are propounded with the same result. Shakespeare invariably takes the lead, and the lords applaud "dispersedly." They applaud more dispersedly than ever when the Queen suddenly asks, "My Shakespeare, what is go?" and Shakespeare replies:—

Why, go is infinite nagging in expression, accompanied with misery, beggary, lavishing, discouraging, offensive, and despotic acts, disgraceful to their perpetrators, torturing to their objects, and offensive to the heavens.

These cry go,
For they are woe.
Bespeak a foe
And we very well know
All of us.

After two further questions,—one relating to "love," and the other to "kisses,"—the Queen, as in a modern burlesque, suddenly proposes a dance, and, accordingly, leads off with Bacon and Shakespeare as partners. The curtain then falls, and Mr. William Shakespeare, now the favourite of the Queen, comes forth and speaks an epilogue, of which the following is the opening sentence:—

I dreamt I saw an animated thing
Shaf'd as it were towards the quadrupedal,
Yet scarcely shap'd—block rough hew'd, as if
It might be chizzled into a four foot thing,
But now a waddling mass of quicksilver.

In this play there is a good deal that leads us to imagine that Dr. Gregg has been reading a "crib" to Aristophanes. Archbishop Whately once, we believe, interfered with the Reverend Doctor's preaching: cannot Archbishop Trench in charity forbid the repetition of these dramatic follies.

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QUEEN'S THEATRE.

PREVIOUS to her departure for America, which will take place in the course of next month, Miss Neilson is giving a series of farewell performances at this theatre. These representations, which are limited to twelve, commenced on Saturday, with 'Romeo and Juliet,' and the same piece has since been repeated. *Juliet* is Miss Neilson's masterpiece. In this character she made her *début* before a London audience, and upon it she has since bestowed long and conscientious study. The effect of this is manifested in her recent performances, each one of which has been an advance upon its predecessor. Miss Neilson's *Juliet* is now a ripe and sustained performance, ascending, in the later acts of the play, to a tragic elevation and fire that seem less art than inspiration. To say that the potion scene has a passionate intensity and a concentrated power such as no modern representation on the English stage has exhibited, is to do it no more than justice. The tenderness and grace of the early scenes are in striking contrast with the gloom and terror of the later. When the last waning faults of self-consciousness are removed, there will be nothing to bring against this fine interpretation. The power of the actress was shown by the manner in which she triumphed over difficulties, and held the audience enthralled, in spite of the absurd accessories of the performance. Not one character in the cast deserves praise, though one or two may escape severe censure. Mrs. Manders, as the *Nurse*, displayed some knowledge of conventional points; but wore a costume ridiculously hot and rich for any country, and inconceivable in Italy. Mr. Rignold looked very gallant as *Romeo*, though his dress was a little too theatrically fine. His bearing was good, but his delivery was tame and spiritless. In some of the other characters it was difficult to believe that the whole was not treated as burlesque.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS theatre has been cleaned and repainted during the summer recess, and now looks very handsome and attractive. White, dove colour, and gold, which are the prevailing colours, contrast well with the deep scarlet of the curtains and cushions. The re-opening performance consisted of the favourite drama closely associated with recollections of the house, 'The Green Bushes.' In this Madame Celeste re-appeared in her favourite part of *Miami*. Nothing in the general cast called for notice or differed widely from that at recent performances of the same piece, except the presentation by Miss Leigh of *Geraldine*, a character of which the first exponent was Mrs. Yates. To an agreeable presence Miss Leigh adds intelligence and tenderness. In melo-drama, and probably in higher forms of art, she will prove a valuable acquisition.

GAIETY THEATRE.

A BURLESQUE, by Mr. Reece, entitled 'Ali Baba à la Mode,' has been presented at the Gaiety Theatre. It introduces some agreeable melodies, by Mr. F. Clay and other composers, and offers opportunity for the display of rich costumes, and the introduction of much dancing. It has brightness and bustle, which in modern pieces of this kind seem the nearest approximation to merit attainable. A favourable reception was awarded it by the audience.

THÉÂTRE DE L'ODEON.

OF the two novelties with which the Odéon has signalized the re-opening of its doors, the more important is 'Le Rendezvous' of M. François Coppée. This piece has already obtained a favourable reception at one of those private performances which now form a fashionable entertainment in Paris. It was delightfully given by M. P. Berton and Mlle. Colombier. Its plot represents the visit of a young married woman to the *atelier* of a painter. Curiosity, which might easily develop into something much more dangerous, is the motive of the visit. The subject of Art is broached in

conversation, and the young artist breaks into an ecstatic vindication and eulogy of his profession. Thence the conversation passes to the beauty of nature and the sorrows and mysteries of existence. Such is the redeeming influence of earnestness that when, at the close of the discussion, the man and woman stand face to face with the facts of their position, they determine to shake hands and part, not to renew an experiment in which dishonour and disgrace tread so closely on their heels. The concluding lines of the piece, spoken by the painter, are—

Si le monde savait la chose, il rirait bien !
Bah ! je reste honnête homme... et l'on n'en saura rien.

The verse has all the polished, but rather too facile, grace noticeable in the compositions of its author. 'La Crémillière' is a one-act piece by M. Paul Ferrier, describing the adventures of a husband, who, making an assignation with a masqued female whose conversation he finds full of charm, discovers in her, when she unmasks, his wife. It is written in *vers libres*, the effect of which is to become a little wearisome in repetition. Mlle. Léonide Leblanc played the heroine attractively, and was supported by MM. Porel and Roger *cadet*.

PALAIS ROYAL.

ANOTHER success has to be scored to MM. Meilhac and Halévy, whose three-act comedy of 'Réveillon' seems likely to enjoy as long a run as its predecessor, 'Gavaut, Minard & Cie.' It is, indeed, a marvellously comic piece. Gaillardin, a rich proprietor, married to a young wife, has been condemned to eight days' imprisonment, for contempt of authority, manifested in calling the Garde Champêtre *imbécile*. Previously to undergoing his sentence, he has been, with his notary, Duparquet, to sup with a Russian prince, where he has met some Parisian actresses. Among the company, at the house, has been the governor of the prison, to whom Gaillardin has been introduced under a false name. With this man he has formed a friendship. At the close of the entertainment, Gaillardin goes to prison, and is greatly astonished to meet, as his gaoler, his former acquaintance. Still more perplexed is he to hear that another man has been arrested in his stead. A certain artist, named Alfred, had been found in such close proximity to Madame Gaillardin, as left no doubt on the minds of the officers of his being the husband of that lady. In spite of his outcries, accordingly, he has been led to prison. In order to get at the truth of matters, Gaillardin obtains leave from the governor of the prison to present himself to the artist as an *avocat*. The revelations he receives in this character startle more than they please him, but, in the end, he is assured that all is an elaborate joke at his expense. How droll M. Geoffroy can render a character like Gaillardin is known to all who have seen this admirable exponent of French *bourgeoisie*. Other characters were supported by MM. Lassouche and Lhéritier, and Mlle. Reynold. The play was received with enthusiasm, and, among comic pieces, is likely to prove the great success of the season.

GYMNASIE-DRAMATIQUE.

Two new comedies, each in one act, have been given at this house. 'Un Maître en Service,' by MM. Albéric Second and Blézy, is a piece of more than ordinary ingenuity and merit. Briquet, an old servant of M. Savarin, is mistrustful of the frequent sorties of his wife. As his duties prevent him from following her, he adopts the plan of making her master act as his spy. First arousing in the mind of M. Savarin doubts as to the conduct of his wife, he afterwards suggests that Madame Briquet acts as his agent. All the actions of the latter are accordingly watched by her master, and Briquet sleeps in peace. Before M. Savarin finds that his fears are groundless, his pursuit has brought him into numerous difficulties and complications, forcing on him a duel, and rendering his wife horribly jealous. In the end everybody is happy, except Briquet, who finds that his wife, like a celebrated potente, 'dotes on the military.' M. Ravel was wonderfully droll as *Briquet*. Other parts were played by MM. Francès and Train, and Mlle. Vannoy. 'La Dame d'en Face' is a pleasant comédie of M. Georges Petit.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL' has run for fifty nights at the Vaudeville. This fact contradicts the cuckoo cry that a taste for genuine comedy is dead. The old principle of giving a comedy of this class with a 'scratch' company, and with scenery and costumes disentombed from caverns, where they might have slept like the Seven Sleepers, could lead to no other result than failure. With care in the selection, mounting, and casting of pieces, it is probable that a revival of the old dramas may be rendered attractive and remunerative.

'CHARLES THE FIRST,' the new play by Mr. W. G. Wills, is in four acts, and partly in blank verse. Cromwell and Ireland are among the *dramatis personae*.

MISS BATEMAN is playing Medea with great success at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED open for the season on the 1st of October. 'My Aunt's Secret' is to be again brought forward.

No less than four well-known melo-dramas are at present being performed in Paris. 'Richard Darlington,' the celebrated drama of Alexandre Dumas, holds possession of the Théâtre du Cluny; 'Le Courier de Lyon' has been revived at the Ambigu-Comique; the Châtelet is giving 'Le Chien du Mont St.-Bernard'; and the 'Gaité,' 'Le Fils de Nuit.'

THE failure of M. Georges-Numa, the director of the Théâtre des Folies-Marigny, has been officially announced.

The Théâtre du Château d'Eau has re-opened, under the management of M. Cogniard, with an entertainment, in which ballet, and fairy, and mythological spectacles form the principal attractions. A corridor, in which smoking is permitted, constitutes a remarkable feature in the arrangements.

The Théâtre Italien will shortly open for dramatic performances, with 'Les Deux Reines' of M. Legouvé. M. Dumaine has accepted an engagement at this theatre.

The rehearsals of 'Anna' continue at the Gymnase-Dramatique, in spite of the lamentable death of the author. It is expected that the piece will be given towards the middle of next month, and will serve for the re-appearance of Madame Desclée.

MADAME MARIE LAURENT will shortly appear at the Gaité, in 'Les Chevaliers de la Brouillard.'

THE re-opening of the Athénée will be celebrated by the production of a piece, in three acts, by M. Jules Moineaux, entitled 'L'Alibi,' to which M. Adolphe Nebelle has supplied music.

'LE TOUR DU CADRAN' is the title of a five-act vaudeville, by MM. Henri Bocage and Henri Crémieux, which has been produced at the Variétés. Its plot is more amusing than moral, and is wholly indescribable.

'JUNGE LEIDEN,' the comedy by Herr A'Mels (Dr. Cohn), which has been favourably received in several German theatres, is to be performed for the first time in Vienna very shortly.

A COMEDY in three acts, entitled 'Madame Saunders,' has been received at the Gymnase-Dramatique, and will shortly be given by Mesdames Othon, Masson, and Angelo, and MM. Landrol, Pradeau, and Villeray. Its author, M. Jules Dupré, is as yet unknown.

M. PAUL FOUCHER has read to the artists of the Théâtre Français a piece entitled 'Les Trois Cactus,' which was immediately received.

THREE new pieces, written for the prizes of the Munich Volkstheater, are:—'Fürst und Kohlenbrenner,' by Rudolf Kneisel, the author of the

'Tochter Belial's'; a dramatic story, 'Der Zauberkunz' by Emil Neumann, of Berlin; and a national piece, with songs, by C. W. Rösken, of Vienna, entitled 'Gold für ein Herz'.

The book of Verdi's new opera, 'Aida,' has been, according to the *Rivista Europea*, translated into German, by Prof. Julius Schanz, for performance on the German dramatic stage.

ANTIQUARIAN NOTES

The Swine-pipe and Mr. Newton's Notice of it.—The letter of Mr. Alfred Newton, in your number of the 17th of August, opens a curious question. He finds the word *Swinepipe* as a name of the *Turdus iliacus* in English, and the name *Weindrossel* (*Wine-throster*) given to the same species of *Thrush* in Germany. This naturally suggests the possibility of the prefix *Swine* and *Wein* being the same words; and that such a confusion might occur is, probably, doubted by no one who is familiar with the extraordinary changes which botanical and zoological names undergo. Sometimes the confusion is simple, being that between two words, or two animals—one or the other only. In general, however, it is complex; so that in the same inquiry we have the double question: Which is the real name as a word? and, Which is the animal to which it properly applies? In the term under notice I think that this double confusion is the case. I find but one other compound in the foreign names for the *Turdus iliacus* as near to *Swine-pipe* as the word with which Mr. Newton has compared it (*Wein-drossel*); and this last manifestly holds good for the first syllable only. *Swine*, however, and *Wein* seem to be connected; so far, at least, as a confusion of widely different objects can properly be called a connexion. From this point of view it is safe to say that the German form is the truer one; in other words, that the association of the name of the *Turdus iliacus* with the vineyard is more real than the one with the piggery. The evidence of this comes from the Savoyard name, which is "*Grive de vindage*." *Weingart-vogel* is another German name. Then there is a third, *Pfeifdrossel*; out of which comes the second syllable in *Swine-pipe*; a word of which we now see the two elements explained. One part coincides with one German word, another with another. In *Rothdrossel* we get the least ambiguous of all the names; the approximate equivalent to the English *Redwing*. In French, too (the ordinary French as opposed to the Savoyard), *Grive-rouge* is the name. I submit then, that the connexion with *Swine* is (to use a somewhat technical term) catachrestic, or abusive; i.e., founded upon confusion or false analogy of some kind. The etymological connexion of the *Redwing* with the *Mavis* is, perhaps, not generally known; for the *Mavis*, so often associated with the *Merle* (*Merula* or *Blackbird*), is, I believe, usually identified with the *Song Thrush*; and in many cases the *Song Thrush* is the bird meant by the name, especially when it is associated with the music of the groves in early spring. The *Redwing*, with us, is too much of a winter visitor to be known as a *Song* bird, though in Scandinavia it passes for the "*Northern Nightingale*." In Danish it is named *Maal-trost*; which, in Polish, is *Drozd maly*, or *Little Thrush*, as opposed to the *Turdus viscivorus*. The Lithuanian is *Mells strads*, the Spanish *Malvis*, the Italian *Malvizo*; whence, through the French form, *Maurice*, the English *Mavis*. The Slavonic origin of the word should not surprise us; one of the numerous German names of the *Weindrossel*, &c. is *Bohmerling*, or the little *Bohemian*; indeed, *Thrush*, *Mavis*, and the Greek *Κόσσυφος* (*Blackbird*) are all Slavonic words. In the real or apparent synonym *Wind-thrush*, there is, probably, not only confusion between *wind* and *wein*, word for word, but between the *Turdus iliacus* and the *T. viscivorus*, bird for bird. R. G. LATHAM.

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